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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. V NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918 No. 2

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Manufacturers of

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What the Chemist Is Doing

Marked advance in the manufacture of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals as well as in dyestuffs will be shown at the Chemical Exposition which opens next week. The use of heavy chemicals in making munitions and the extreme shortage in the variety of colors have attracted more attention than the progress in the pharmaceutical field, but even members of the trade will find the exhibits of medicinal chemicals a surprise and delight because of the remarkable development in that line. It was not fully realized how many popular remedies were imported before the war. Now they are manufactured here and the credit is due the pharmaceutical manufacturers who saw the probable stringency and made preparations to meet it.

The call for these remedies and for reagents needed in the laboratory taxed the facilities of the makers to the limit, and in addition to this home demand the manufacturers have met the requirements of the Government for supplies for the Army and Navy, the hospitals, the Red Cross organizations, and the requests of the Allies for many products of which they had run short. Established plants have been enlarged and new industries started to meet the demand and the expansion of the industry has been as phenomenal as in other lines of war work, although very little information has appeared in the public press because the products are technical and largely for professional use.

Outlook in Drugs and Chemicals

The questionnaire sent to manufacturers and exporters of caustic soda, recently, should put the Government in possession of data on the supplies available and when the authorities in Washington have estimated their requirements the trade will know more about the situation. At present there is a wide divergence of opinion on caustic soda and sulphur. Exporters of caustic soda are besieging the War Trade Board for licenses to export and claim that the warehouses in and around New York are full to overflowing and deplore the fact that they are compelled to pay storage charges and insurance pending the delay. On the other hand the manufacturers say there is no caustic soda in warehouse and none can be had on the market except an odd lot now and then when someone with a consumer contract tempted by the high price, releases a few drums that he does not need.

On the question of the sulphur supply there is the same difference of opinion. A member of a Government board says economy must be exercised to prevent an acute shortage. A member of the Chemical Division says there is an ample supply of sulphur in Louisiana for at least one or possibly two years. The largest sulphur company in the United States says it has a reserve stock of 1,500-000 tons. It is probable that in these products as in the case of wheat and sugar that we will pull through provided careful conservation is enforced. It is difficult to estimate how much of any product will be required so long as the Allies must be supplied as well as ourselves, and while the economic facilities of the country are being strained to the utmost to keep pace with the growing armies in Europe.

There seems to be a fair amount of ammonia due to the conservation practised last year when the brewers and ice-making plants were limited in the amount they were using. Acids are scarce and high because of the quantities used in making explosives. Sodium nitrate and chloride of potash, also are needed for war purposes. The production of these chemicals used in the arts and industries is increasing with the expansion of established plants and the erection of new works and in time prices will be easier. Quinine and cinchona bark are already on the way from Java, and supplies of opium, morphine and other derivatives, have been obtained for the Government use and for manufacturing purposes. Unless there are unexpected developments in the war demands it is probable that within two months prices will be lower on many of the important drugs and medicinal chemicals.

Factory Employment Courses

Employment management, or personal management as it is sometimes called, has been added to the factory administration in a few large industries, and a course of training has been inaugurated at several Universities. Under this division of factory management are included those activities which deal with human relations,—legislation, safety, education, recreation, "hiring and firing," discipline, the wage system, pensions, sick benefits.

The aim is to have manufacturers who are working on war contracts select men who might succeed as employment managers even without training and send them to the course on their own responsibility. Men of enthusiasm, varied industrial experience, good education, liberal point of view, and the reserve and balance which must accompany the power to command men, should be chosen for this work, and they should be given good salaries and ample authority.

A representative of the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department has declared that no labor difficulty has been brought to the attention of that Departmment that could not have been foreseen and avoided if the factory in question had already established a modern employment department. A notable instance came to the attention of the Quartermasters' Department where two mills, side by side, working on the same type of material on government contracts and employing the same type of workers, got totally different results from those workers, because one had a well conducted employment and service department and the other had not. The former even paid a slightly lower wage, but the one which had no employment department had repeated difficulties leading to a total shut down from a strike and even though it yielded every demand made by the strikers, including a 15 per cent increase in wages, a shorter work day, the abolition of bonus, and the recognition of a shop committee, it could not fully allay difficulties. Meanwhile, the mill next door kept peacefully on, producing goods every day. This was due to the fact that justifiable complaints of workers were discovered and attended to, as they arose, by the employment department. Such results are worthy the attention of manufacturers in all industrial lines.

The Control of the Bayer Company

At the special request of the Custodian of Enemy Property, we are publishing his advertisement of the Bayer Company. The active control of the Bayer Company—over the plant, offices, and organization and in the more important matter of policy—is now completely in the hands of men appointed by Mr. Palmer, and the sale of the enemy-owned stock of the corporation will be by public auction, but only to Americans whose intention to continue in active management is assured. Mr. Palmer and his aides are endeavoring to preserve the assets and good will of the Bayer Company in order that its American purchasers may acquire a property whose value has not been too greatly lowered by the past German connections of the corporation.

Mr. Palmer has expressed himself publicly in the most vigorous terms as being determined to sever completely the bonds connecting chemical and pharmaceutical houses in America with financial and political interests in Germany. The trade, far better than the public, appreciates what this means, and will rejoice that steps are being taken entirely to divorce these industrial interests from German control.

A Step Toward Standardization

The symposium on the chemistry of dyestuffs conducted by the Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers at the Cleveland meeting of the American Chemical Society is a long step toward standardization. It is the intention to hold these sectional meetings at regular intervals to discuss every phase of the chemistry of dyestuffs in order that all chemists and manufacturers interested in the development of the industry may benefit by the facts brought out. One speaker declared chemistry was the backbone of the industry and that only by community of knowledge could the manufacturers expand their business to meet the competition after the war.

Market for Dyestuffs in Mexico

American Manufacturers Have a Chance to Secure Trade that Formerly Went to Germany

(From our Mexican Correspondent.)

MEXICO, like many other countries of the world, has been largely dependent on Germany for her supplies of dyes. At present, however, she is obliged by circumstances arising from the War to turn to the United States, and American exporters should profit by this forced interest in American dyes, especially aniline dyes, to build up a trade that will remain theirs when peace comes. The Mexicans think that American dye manufacturers are far behind the Germans in the making of dyes, especially as regards the fastness and the variety of colors, and it is up to the manufacturers to convince them that great strides have been made in the dye industry in the United States since the War brought about increased attention to the scientific development of that field.

To investigate the Mexican market will even at the present moment prove profitable to the American dye exporter. When the War began and there was a shortage of dyes in the United States and consequent high prices there, practically all of the surplus stock not already in the hands of the consumers here was bought up by speculators and shipped to the United States, with the result that there are no accumulated European stocks upon which to draw. It is true, of course, that many factories in Mexico have had to close down on account of revolutionary disturbances and labor troubles, but on the other hand there are a number of large factories which are still working, although the output is very limited as compared with normal times, and through these factories and through agencies supplying other conumers there are excellent chances for an American dye manufacturer to make his goods so well known that when Mexico becomes more peaceful and there is increased production, he will find a ready sale for his products.

Letters Should Be in Spanish

The various ways of arousing interest in one's wares in a foreign market are too well known to be mentioned here, and it is necessary to call attention only to certain peculiar conditions in Mexico. American exporters, as a rule, think all the leading merchants here are able to read English. This is not the case. Although one or more minor employees in a large business may have some acquaintance with English, the older heads of the firm, who received their education in Mexico or Spain when communication between the United States and Mexico was such as not to encourage frequent travel between the two countries or arouse reciprocal interest, have little or no knowledge of English. To reach these heads the letters must be in good Spanish, not such Spanish as a clerk may write with the aid of a dictionary and a grammar, but idiomatic Spanish written by a person with a knowledge of the Mexican way of looking at things and with an understanding of Mexican etiquette in the matter of correspondence. Above all, one must avoid any expressions that may make the Mexican consumer think that a favor is being conferred upon him by supplying him with American-made goods. Neither should the manufacturer insist that he knows what the Mexican consumer wants better than the consumer himself, for in the past the consumer was accustomed to have the wants he stated supplied by the Germans. It is better to inform the consumer of one's inability to fill all the demands in his order than to send substitutes for a part of the dyes ordered, as the consumer will then overlook the goods sent in exact compliance with his order and will only talk to his friends of the poor substitutes for the rest.

Means of Getting Business

In Mexico newspaper advertising will be found to bring excellent results. The local papers of the larger cities are read as a rule throughout the State in which they are published and the papers of Mexico City are read in every place where the railroads and other means of communication can easily carry them. The papers of the cities outside of the capital are smaller than in cities of the same size in the United States and are able to publish less press news, the consequence being that they are read from cover to cover. This is also true, although to a less extent, of the large dailies in Mexico City.

The proximity to the United States renders it comparatively inexpensive to send traveling salesmen to Mexico. In this way it is possible to come into touch not only with the larger distributing agencies and factories but also with good, live, reliable Americans who are acquainted with the customs of the country and who will be willing to act as agents, and with small consumers whom it should not be difficult to induce to send orders direct to the United States, taking into consideration the fact that there is a parcel post convention between the United States and Mexico.

Dye for cotton is more in demand in Mexico than dye for wool. Black, red, blue and purple are the principal colors used. In the past three months there have been shipments of direct red CH, direct brown, direct black, direct aniline red, paranitraniline, chrome blue black, alphanaphthylamine, and sulphur black.

Terms of Payment

Under the present abnormal conditions buyers of dyes expect to pay cash against documents at the port of shipment, but will not place funds until a license to export has been obtained. This is on account of having the money tied up in New York banks and losing the use of it, as frequently word is received after months of waiting that licenses cannot be obtained and the shipments cannot be made.

Great dissatisfaction has been caused by the inexperience of many American manufacturers in packing goods for the export trade to Mexico. Goods must be packed in strong, thief-proof, weather-proof boxes, iron-bound, if possible. Pilfering is common and occurs even in the customhouses of Mexico. Consideration must also be given to the factors of climate, the heat and rains of the coast regions and the contrasting dryness and coolness of parts of the highland. Most of the orders will come from the cities connected with the outside world by steamers or railroads, but if an order comes from an isolated town, the goods must be packed so they can be conveniently transported on mule-back or donkey-back.

Care must be taken to make out the Mexican consular invoice properly. Not only should it be made out in kilograms but especial attention must be given to the tariff classification as a mistake will mean a fine for the importer and will probably cause him to send no more orders to the house making the mistake if he can find a more competent competing exporter. If the manufacturer has no experience in making out a consular invoice, he should employ the service of an experienced forwarding agent. If the consular invoice and the bill of lading are properly made out, custom-house formalities here can be quickly attended to, but if there are any misstatements or inaccuracies, long delays will result.

Even if the first order is small and apparently unimportant, the same care should be given to all details as if it were a large order, of which there is always the possibility that it may be a precursor. Satisfaction in the case of the first order, moreover, means more advertising than can, as a rule, be carried on by catalogue or other literature.

FIRST PAPAIN SHIPMENT IN MONTHS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 28.—The first shipment of Papain to leave this port in some months, 273 pounds was shipped by Manuel Patino of Papantla, Vera Cruz, to H. Marquardt & Co., New York. Pawpaw grows wild and is very prolific. The trees are well defined as to sex and when cultivated one male is grown in a grove of 50 or more females. The fruit is about the size of a muskmelon, though longer and with a thinner rind. The trees bear fruit when one year old, it develops very rapidly here in the tropics and sometimes on a single tree one will find buds, flowers, and green and ripe fruit. The fruit sometimes weighs twenty pounds.

The pulp of the fruit rubbed over a piece of meat will soften it, and it is said that a tough chicken hung in a papaya tree over night will be tender in the morning.

Just before the pawpaw fruit ripens, it is cut with a bone knife, steel knives being unsatisfactory. The milk white juice is allowed to flow into a glass or earthenware cup and coagulates very readily. It is then set to dry in the sun or on glass or bright tin plates, care being taken to keep it away from all moisture.

MEDICINAL ROOTS FROM MEXICO

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 30.—The heavy rains and the revolutionary conditions during August caused a decrease in shipments of medicinal roots from this part of Mexico. The shipments to New York include Jalap Root, 2350 kilos; Canaigre Root, 1510 kilos; Linaloe Oil, 1179 kilos; Saffron, 151 kilos; Sarsaparilla Root, 3524 kilos; Quicksilver, 2949 kilos; Vegetable Pepsin, 124 kilos.

The shipments to New Orleans were, Anis Seed, 62 bales. Shipments to Havana, Cuba, Castor Oil, 5132 kilos.

Fernando Somoza, of the American Products Corporation, Santa Rosa, Cal., who has perfected a new process for making ink out of charcoal dust was a recent visitor in San Francisco.

Abraham Springer, a retired chemist of San Francisco, Cal., had a narrow escape from death recently when he fell from the rocks near the Cliff House and was rescued with difficulty.

CASTOR OIL SUPPLIES IN MEXICO

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 28.—The state of Oaxaca in Mexico is the largest producer of castor oil. At Laguna, state of Vera Cruz, the chief industry, formerly, was exportation of castor oil, known in Mexico under the names "Higuerilla," "Palma Christi," and "Aceite Recino." The plant grows wild here in great profusion and no attempt has been made to cultivate it.

The revolutionary conditions in the state of Oaxaca make it hard to ship the beans or oil. Freight rates are high and the risk of the rebels destroying the train make it impossible to export to the United States. Castor beans at the market price of 40 cents a kilo, with the addition of the freight and handling charges, and an export duty of one cent a kilo, cost about 12½ cents a pound f.o.b. Vera Cruz. Adding the freight to New York, handling and brokerage charges, and the rate of exchange at about 15% discount, makes the price prohibitive.

Castor oil sells at $40.00 pesos a case (two five-gallon cans). There is an export duty of 1½ cents a kilo placed by the Mexican government on all oil shipped out of the country. In the past large quantities of oil were shipped to Spain. Prices in Spain were high, five pesetas a kilo or about $1.23 U. S. currency at the present rate of exchange. As no shipments of oil have been made to Spain for some time there should be a quantity of castor oil here for shipment.

LABOR SHORTAGE IN BUFFALO

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Many outstanding features are presented in connection with the help situation at the drug and chemical plants of Buffalo. In the first place, it is estimated that on account of the draft, these plants have lost upward of fifteen per cent. of the total number of their employees. At each of these plants emphasis was placed on the present scarcity of common laborers. The greatest difficulty is to get this kind of help. The average pay which an unskilled laborer receives at a local chemical or drug plant is $4.25 a day. The work day for laborers varies, ranging from eight to twelve hours. As a rule, laborers receive the best wages at the chemical plants. The reason is that the work is disagreeable on account of the fumes from the chemicals.

A source of trouble for the chemical companies is that the unskilled help do not stick to their jobs. They seem inoculated with the "wanderlust germ" and when they decide to lay down their tools right in the middle of an important contract, it is impossible to induce them to stay. The drug and chemical plants in this city have obtained very few extra men as a result of the government's "work or fight" order, although the government and local police authorities have arrested a number of men who refused to work. The expert help at the chemical and drug plants give employers no worry, as they seldom change.

Under an inter-allied pooling agreement reached by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy at conferences held in London, which were attended by L. L. Summers, member and technical adviser of the War Industries Board and George Armsby, chief of the tin section, each country participating in the conference will get its needed supply of pig tin. The action amounts to an international monopoly of a beneficent nature. The plan of distribution worked out allows the United States about 80,000 tons of pig tin or two-thirds of the world's entire production annually.

The Chilian Nitrate Industry

How Deposits are Mined, Method of Treatment and Production in Recent Years

By J. C. BRENNON, Vive-President, Sociedad Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Ltda., Valparaiso.

AMONG the lesser mineral products of Latin America Nitrate of Soda, or Saltpeter, stands supreme. It is commonly known as "Chilean Nitrate" throughout the world, and as Salitre in Chile.

The only locality in the world where this invaluable salt is found to date in considerable quantities is in the "Pampas," or deserts of Atacoma in the northern part of Chile. This is an interior dry valley between the coast ranges and the Andes, covering roughly the district from Antofagasta in the South to Pisagua in the North. Most of the "Pampas" where Nitrate is found are located at an altitude between 1,500 and 6,000 feet above sea level.

All of this country is rolling desert on which nothing can be grown due to the excessive presence of nitrate salts in the soil. This necessitates the importation of all foodstuffs and cattle fodder, and even the small gardens surrounding the staff houses and plazas grow in earth brought in for this purpose from a distance.

Water, in the extraction of nitrate, is of vital importance and is often piped for a distance of 150 miles as is the case in the Salinas fields.

Nitrate and Chemical Products

Nitrate of Soda is found in its primitive state in beds lying practically on the surface and is known in its crude form as Caliche. Associated with the Nitrate is found sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, calcium sulphate and a small proportion (1-10 of 1%) of soda iodate which is the source of the world's supply of iodine. The approximate annual total figure of this chemical is about 450 tons, valued at approximately $2,000,000.

Until 1914 these nitrate deposits supplied the largest part of the world's industrial needs and the bulk of the nitrogenous fertilizers for the world's agriculture, but with the outbreak of the European war a great demand sprang up for Chilean nitrate as an ingredient of explosives, so previous exports were greatly augmented to meet this demand.

Thirty or forty years ago the only Caliches beds worked contained forty to fifty per cent of nitrate but since that time it has become profitable to work much poorer ground, some of it running only from fourteen to sixteen per cent. At present there is one very large oficina, (or plant) carrying on extensive experiments in the hope it will enable them to work even lower grade Caliches, as well as to re-treat the thousands of tons of tailings or, "Ripios", carrying a very substantial percentage of nitrate.

Method of Treatment

The present method of treatment of the crude product is primitive and wasteful and eventually will be changed quite materially. The procedure is as follows:

The Caliche lies in flat beds more or less on the surface and extends to a depth of from twelve inches to three or four feet. There are exceptional cases where this impregnation extends to greater depth.

It is first broken up with crow bars by the native laborers and sometimes blasted by pop shots of black powder which serve to break the large lumps into smaller ones suitable for transportation. When broken it is loaded into two-wheel mule carts or into narrow gauge side dump cars drawn by mules or oil or coal locomotives.

When the Caliche reaches the mill, it is passed through the ordinary type of jaw crusher breaking the lumps into a size which will pass through an inch or an inch and a half ring. This crushed material is then placed in large vats filled with water heated by steam coils where the boiling treatment takes place. After the solution reaches a certain density it is drawn off and flows to settling tanks where crystallization occurs and the liquid which remains is in turn drawn off to be used again.

The white crystals which have formed in the settling tanks are removed by hand and when dried in the sun on drying floors are shipped in two-quintal sacks (a quintal equals 101.2 lbs.) to the various coast ports over narrow gauge or sometimes gravity railroads. There the nitrate is delivered to the buyer alongside of the ship by means of lighters. It is classified in two grades, the ordinary or 95%, and the refined or 96%.

Ownership of Deposits

The nitrate industry in Chile has been in the hands of the English, Chilians, Americans and Germans, although the latter's plants are practically all closed down at the present moment. As far back as 1884, efforts were made on the part of nitrate producers to restrict the output in order to obtain higher prices, and several combinations were entered into none of which ever lasted more than four years.

Iquique, in the province of Tarapaca, is the most important nitrate port as it is situated in the centre of the coast line of this province. There are ample connections by rail to all of the large oficinas located between Iquique and Pisagua; there are, however, several other ports such as Caleta Buena and Junin where the loading facilities are not quite as good as those at Iquique. Iquique offers all of the advantages of a port well supplied with adequate launches and docks. In cases of emergency as many as 6,000 tons per day have been given to one steamer. This, however, is exceptional and can only be done when there is but one ship being loaded in the harbor, holding contracts with a number of different sellers.

The next important nitrate port is Antofagasta. Here are the headquarters and principal shipping port of the Compania de Salitres de Antofagasta, which is about the largest ot all nitrate companies. Here producers of nitrate are very often able to obtain a larger loading tonnage clause in their contract than at some of the other ports as they are better equipped for the rapid loading of nitrate.

The war has further demonstrated the value of this product and has also forced upon us the fact that it

can be made artificially. In the United States and Canada at the present moment plants for the artificial production of sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate are being built, and in Europe similar establishments are now in commission.

PROTEST HIGH ALCOHOL TAX

The National Wholesale Druggists Association has issued a circular letter to members, dealing with the new Revenue bill now before Congress, in which it is said:

"The bill provides for an increase of the tax on beverage spirits to $8.00 on each proof gallon, and a doubling of the tax on non-beverage alcohol, making it $4.40 per proof gallon or approximately $8.20 per wine gallon. It also provides for a floor tax of $2.20 per gallon on all such alcohol on which the tax has already been paid, and this floor tax will cover all such spirits as are intended for sale as alcohol or for use in the manufacture or production of ANY ARTICLE INTENDED FOR SALE. This tax, however, will not apply to non-beverage alcohol removed from the original containers before the act takes effect, which is in process of manufacture, and which involves the addition, in good faith, of drugs or other ingredients, which will not be liable to any additional tax.

"It is hardly necessary to emphasize the disastrous consequences to the drug and allied trades of the adoption of such a high rate of tax, which would make necessary an enormous addition to the price of a large proportion of all articles manufactured by wholesale and retail druggists and almost the entire line of pharmaceutical preparations, proprietary articles and many chemicals. This tax added to the high tax which is contemplated on finished medicinal and toilet preparations would result in making the price prohibitive to the public on a great many articles.

"You are therefore requested to immediately communicate either by wire or promptly by mail, with the two Senators from your State, protesting against the passage of section 600 of the Revenue Bill, telling them of the effect which its passage would have upon your own business, and of the greatly increased cost to the consumer on his medicines."

The circular letter of the Association also prints the proposed tax on proprietary articles and the amendment to the Harrison Narcotic act, as given in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS last week. The new draft regulations and the classification of industries; regulations governing applications for export licenses; the appeal of the War Industries Board for further conservation of shipping space; suggestions made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for systematic bookkeeping; regulations governing Government contracts; and a notice that the prize contest among traveling salesmen on the subject of "The Economic Value of the Wholesale Druggist and Reasons Why He is Essential," has resulted in the receipt of 150 papers, and that the award of the prizes will be made at the convention, make up an unusually voluminous letter of great interest to the trade.

The Hercules Powder Company, Landing, N. J., has recently engaged about fifty women from various colleges throughout the United States, to act in the capacity of chemists. The new employees will live at the Westmoreland Hotel, which was recently acquired by the company for the use of women employees exclusively. It is proposed to utilize as many women in various capacities at the works as possible, in order to release the able-bodied men for military service.

N. W. D. A. MUST SETTLE MANY ISSUES

President Bedwell Urges All Members to Attend New York Convention—Important Laws Affecting the Trade Will Be Discussed

C. E. Bedwell, president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, has issued a letter to members concerning the work before the Association at the coming convention in New York, in which he says:

"Never in our history have we faced so many problems that so seriously affect, if they do not control, our activities, and to solve them right will require the best thought of every man engaged in the wholesale drug business; therefore your counsel and advice will be needed. I know how busy you are, particularly owing to the shortage of help, but you would miss more away from the Convention than away from your business; besides one cannot become enthusiastic and get quite the same viewpoint from reading trade paper accounts and the printed Proceedings that he can from personal contact.

"In the Committee Reports we find the active principles of our business, and discussions tell us how they can be best applied. The few days in annual session provide food for thought throughout the year. The Entertainment feature will not interfere with business this year and our informal sessions will be more instructive than they have ever been.

"Laws present and prospective will be discussed and elucidated by the capable men who handle the legislative business of our Association. Familiarity with these laws is a real asset; therefore let me urge you to arrange your affairs in a way that will permit you to be at the Convention."

The following tentative program has been arranged, giving a general outline of the business and entertainment, subject to possible minor changes:

Monday, October 7—10:00 a.m. Opening Session—Hotel Astor. 2:00 p.m. Second Session. 9:00 p.m. President's Reception—Hotel Astor—Followed by dance and buffet collation.

Tuesday, October 8—10:00 a.m. Third Session. 2:00 p.m. Fourth Session. 8:00 p.m. Informal Meeting of Wholesale Druggists. A tea and card party have been arranged for the ladies for Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday evening has been left open to give those in attendance an opportunity to make business, personal and social engagements.

Wednesday, October 9—10:00 a.m. Fifth Session. 2:00 p.m. Informal Meeting of Wholesale Druggists. 2:00 p.m. Automobile tour for ladies along Riverside Drive, through Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx Park,, to Travers Island where tea will be served at the Country Club of the New York Athletic Club. 8:00 p.m. Theatre Party.

This feature has been provided by the courtesy of Wilford Hall Laboratories who will select a play of high character to which all are invited.

Thursday, October 10—10:00 a.m. Sixth Session. 2:00 p.m. Seventh Session. 7:00 p.m. Banquet with addresses by officers and two invited speakers of National distinction.

Friday, October 11—9:00 a.m. Boat ride up Hudson River to Bear Mountain. 11:30 a.m. Eighth Session at Bear Mountain Inn. 11:30 a.m. Automobile busses will take all who desire to make the trip from Bear Mountain to West Point, with a visit to United States Military Academy and Parade Grounds, returning to Bear Mountain Inn. 1:30 p.m. Luncheon—Bear Mountain Inn. 3:15 p.m. Boat leaves Bear Mountain arriving at New York before 6:00 p.m.

Trade Notes and Personals

Support of the proposal of the Department of Commerce for the adoption of a national trade mark for all American-made goods has been pledged by the American Chamber of Commerce in London, according to a cablegram.

The question of obtaining a sufficient quantity of tin plate to meet the requirements of Australian meat canners and jam manufacturers, and others using this article, has become so serious that the question of manufacturing tin plate in the Commonwealth is being considered.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered three additional firms to stop forthwith the practice of commercial bribery. They are: The McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia; The Acme White Lead and Color Works, Detroit, and Kansas City Printing Ink Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court recently made two orders authorizing George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell receivers of the Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., to make two contracts, one with the United States Government for 4,500,000 lbs. of nitric acid and the other with the Republic of France for 4,500,000 lbs. of picric acid.

Owing to the tremendous increase in demand for vegetable oils in the United States during the past two years, the soya-bean and coconut-oil mills in and about Kobe, Japan, have enjoyed remarkable prosperity. At present there is an output, in all Japan, of 223,500 cases (7,550 long tons) of oil per month, divided about as follows: Soya-bean oil, 92,500 cases; coconut, 68,000; rapeseed, 44,000; cottonseed, 16,000; peanut, 3,000. There are 25 large vegetable-oil mills in the Kobe district, producing approximately 75 per cent of the vegetable oil manufactured in Japan.

Several camphor refineries in Formosa and elsewhere have been amalgamated into the Dai Nippon Camphor Company, and this year's supplies to the company consist of 2,000,000 kin of Formosan camphor and 1,830,000 kin of the home product; a total of 3,830,000 kin, as compared with 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 kin formerly supplied to the refineries which now form the company. It is further stated that actual supplies are only about half the quantity promised, and that refining works have been obliged to suspend operations owing to the shortage of crude camphor. The authorities have ordered the Dai Nippon Camphor Company to furnish supplies to certain American manufacturers at favorable prices.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" publishes an article describing how potash is being obtained from blast furnace dust. A cheap and simple process, consisting primarily in the addition of a small proportion of common salt to the charge of the furnace, releases the potash present in the ore and causes it to be volatilized with the emerging gases as potassium chloride. As the result of experiments on a large scale it was estimated that it would be possible to recover 50,000 tons of potash salts per annum from blast furnace dust alone, enough practically to meet the needs of the country. A factory has been erected at Oldbury, near Birmingham, designed to produce 400 to 500 tons of potassium chloride weekly.

ANALYSIS OF CHEMICAL IMPORTS

Dr. Hesse Tells American Chemical Society that Dr. Pickrell's Report Will Be Ready in December—Plan of Elucidation for Manufacturers

Bernhard C. Hesse, chairman of the committee of the American Chemical Society which has been studying plans for a statistical analysis of the imports of chemicals, made a report to the Society at the meeting in Cleveland, last week. The report reads:

"As chairman of the American Chemical Society Committee to co-operate with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in obtaining statistics on foreign commerce in chemicals for the fiscal year 1913-14, and so to determine the extent of our chemical dependence I beg to report that the work under Dr. E. R. Pickrell of the U. S. Appraisers' Stores of the Port of New York has progressed so far that the manuscript will be ready for the printer by Dec. 1, 1918.

"The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has now placed at Dr. Pickrell's disposal twenty-four persons; upwards of 20,000 invoices of imported chemicals have been segregated from a total of more than 500,000 general invoices from all the ports of entry (upwards of 100) in the United States, Alaska and Insular Possessions and these 20,000 invoices of chemicals are now being transcribed on individual item cards at the rate of about 1,000 invoices per day; these item cards will then be suitably assembled and this assembly then transferred to manuscript form.

"The information thus to be given consists as follows: 1. Name of chemical or material of or for chemical industry. 2. Total of pounds or other quantity units. 3. Total value. 4. Countries of origin, arranged in the order of their participation and showing the percentage of such participation.

"This manuscript, which will probably deal with upwards of 4,000 entries and will amount to about 300 pages (4½ x 7¼ of print), will be ready for the Government Printing Office not later than December 1, 1918; how long it will require to print cannot be foretold, but February 1, 1919, seems to be a reasonable date for its appearance; its cost to the public will probably be about 30c per copy.

"In the course of these activities I have made tentative plans for the elucidation of these statistics and for their periodical appearance in the future, but without definite commitments on the part of the American Chemical Society or the various Government agencies consulted. These plans are all based upon preparation by the American Chemical Society for an analysis of these 4,000, or thereabouts, entries, showing for the manufactured and semi-manufactured articles the raw materials, mineral, vegetable and animal, and the approximate quantities of each, entering into their production.

"The Geological Survey will then prepare a succinct statement as to the location and production of the mineral raw materials, and Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, has offered to enlist that department's cooperation through its various bureaus for similar treatment of the vegetable and animal raw materials. The Tariff Commission has been approached for its cooperation in listing the industrial and commercial uses of each of these 4,000 entries, with prospects not hopeless.

"With such a compilation as an appendix to the statistics now approaching completion, it should be pos-

sible dependably and rapidly to ascertain for any manufactured or semi-manufactured product the amounts imported, what raw materials and their amounts were needed, what uses it has in the arts, and also for any given raw material information as to what finished or semi-finished products made from it were imported, their industrial uses and the respective amounts of all and each."

DRUG ADDICTS IN THE ARMY

A special committee of the Treasury has been investigating the drug habit among soldiers and civilians and reports that thousands of drafted men have been dismissed from military camps after it was found they were drug addicts, and that this number included many who systematically developed the habit after being drafted in order to insure their dismissal. This condition is one reason given for the urgency of immediate remedial legislation.

Hundreds of agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau, acting for the investigating committee, have reported detailed information concerning consumption of morphine, cocaine, heroin, or medicines containing similar alkaloids, and on these reports is based the estimate that at least 1,500,000 persons in the United States are drug addicts, of whom 1,000,000 are known as such in their communities, and the balance are secret drug users. Full reports are expected to show 200,000 known users within the former draft ages of 21 and 31 in New York alone.

Partial reports show the following addicts reported by physicians under treatment in States, with numbers to be doubled and tripled probably by later reports:

Alabama, 739; Arkansas, 1,250; Colorado, 584; Connecticut, 968; Delaware, 166; Florida, 882; Georgia, 2,242; Idaho, 7; Illinois, 1,197; Indiana, 1,536; Kansas, 1,485; Kentucky, 1,692; Louisiana, 1,110; Maine, 427; Maryland, 1,062; Massachusetts, 2,238; Michigan, 2,745; Minnesota, 1,249; Mississippi, 307; Missouri, 3,272; Montana, 16; Nebraska, 339; New Hampshire, 1,363; New Jersey, 2,274; New Mexico, 698; North Carolina, 2,211; North Dakota, 153; Rhode Island, 548; South Dakota, 175; Utah, 35; Wyoming, 60, and District of Columbia, 443. In New York City 8,000 already have been tabulated.

FOURTH LOAN CALLED VICTORY BONDS

Announcement of the Fourth Liberty Loan to be offered September 28, comes just as the American army in France is winning new laurels which has suggested the name of Victory Bonds for this new issue. The Liberty Loan Committee has decided on a three weeks' selling campaign. If this district's loan totals can be over-subscribed in less time, there would be a saving in effort and expense; and this in an era when conservation of effort and expense is worth while.

There is every reason to believe that the district will over-subscribe the fourth loan, as it has all previous issues. Then why not do it at once, conserve our time and effort and establish a record in patriotic effort that will inspire the rest of the nation?

James A. Howze, of St. Louis, Mo., general manager of the Alhosan Medicine Company, has been notified that his son, Sergeant James A., Jr., attached to a field artillery unit in France, was severely wounded in action during a drive on the German armies.

The United States Government is building a $3,000,000 addition to the benzol distilling plant of the Barrett Co. at Frankford, Pa., and will also build an additional power plant.

Pacific Coast Notes

The Manila Drug Company, of Manila, P. I., which recently took over the Botica Boie and German Dispensary, has changed its name to the American Drug Company.

W. H. Sheffield and George V. Sheffield, of New York, are making a tour and are inspecting the milk products plants of California, especially those devoted to the manufacture of milk sugar, in which line of business they are interested in the East.

The harvesting of castor beans in California will be begun at an early date and it is estimated that the output will exceed 200,000 gallons, or about one-tenth of the output of the entire country. The bulk of the crop has been grown in sections where olives are produced in commercial quantities and the olive oil plants will be used for making castor oil. Practically all of the high grade oil will be taken over by the Government for airplane use.

Importers of copra at San Francisco, Cal., are preparing for a heavy falling off in receipts of this commodity, owing to the enforcement of an order issued by Governor Francis Burton Harrison of the Philippine Islands forbidding further exports for an indefinite period. This action is said to have been taken to conserve cargo space and to assure a supply for the coconut oil mills there, Shipments of oil will be increased as a result of the new rule.

Large quantities of California lemons are now being used in the manufacture of lemon drops for the United States Army, this variety of candy forming about fifteen per cent. of the amount used. At the beginning of the war it was found that most of the lemon drops being made for the commercial trade were not adaptable for the army, being made of glucose and imitation fruit flavors. The candy now being used is made of pure cane sugar and flavored with an emulsion made from the rind of the lemon.

Stockholders and creditors of the defunct Mason Malt Whiskey Company of Sausalito, Cal., have no interest in the reorganized corporation of that name, according to a decision recently handed down by Judge Troutt at San Francisco. The assets of the old company were purchased by John M. Mason and Milton Mason, son of the founder of the firm, and the new firm controls assets valued at not less than $250,000. A large plant is now in operation manufacturing alcohol from molasses refuse and most of the output is being disposed of to the Government.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF CHIRIS

Leon Chiris, son of Georges Antoine Chiris, present head of the house of Chiris, known the world over as manufacturers of essential oils and perfumes, has the remarkable distinction of being able to say "my great-great-great-grandfather started a business in 1768—the business still bears his name, and I hope some day to be the head of it."

Taking this novel idea as his subject, Burton T. Bush, president of the American company, established at Delawanna, N. J., in 1913, and known also as the Antoine Chiris Company, has written a history of the house of Antoine Chiris and published it in the form of a beautiful brochure with illustrations of the extensive works at Grasse, France, and at Delawanna, N. J.

DYESTUFFS NEEDED BY THE ARABS

Synthetic Indigo and Aniline Red In Greatest Demand—Market for American Colors In Morocco—Crystals and Powders Preferred

In a report to the Department of Commerce, Consul Addison E. Southard, Aden, Arabia, says that the Aden Port Trust returns show imports of dyestuffs under four headings, of which synthetic indigo is by far the largest. The other three headings in the order of their importance are other sorts of dyes (principally lac dye), aniline dye, and saffron. In normal times the imports of all dyes into Aden average about $150,000 in value per annum.

There has been during the past two years a great shortage of dyes in the Aden market, particularly in synthetic indigo and aniline red. The principal sale for these two dyes has been in the Aden hinterland and in Arabian Red Sea Provinces. The Arab men in those districts dye all of their clothing an indigo blue when they can secure the dye, and the women demand an aniline red for use in coloring many of the garments which they wear.

German-made synthetic indigo has dominated the Aden market, and during the first two years of the war there were sufficiently large stocks of this dye on hand to prevent any real shortage. Local dealers state that just before the war this dye retailed in Aden for 1½ rupees ($.49) per pound, but a year ago the price had gone up to 6 rupees ($1.95) per pound. There is now little, if any, obtainable.

The small amount of vegetable indigo in the market is in the shape of round balls or small cakes. Before the war this article sold in the Aden market at the rate of about 10 cents per pound. It is now sold at 30 cents per pound. This dye is not, however, of great importance when the synthetic indigo is obtainable.

The dye classified in the Port Trust returns as aniline is almost entirely of a semidark but brilliant red in shade. As has been stated, the Bedouin women use a great deal of this in dyeing their clothing. They are just as eager to get it as the men are to get the indigo blue, and the price in the absence of competition is, therefore, of minor importance, although a consideration in establishing a permanent trade. A German-made dye supplied this demand also before the war.

Lac dye is imported from India in appreciable quantities, and is used for scarlet dyeing. This dye, however, was being replaced to some extent by German products, and the present demand may be considered as more or less temporary. As in the case of other dyes the Arabs are the best customers for lac dye. In normal times it sold in 1-pound tins at 30 to 35 cents per tin.

The only other dyestuff of importance in the local market is saffron, which has also uses other than for dyeing. This is an orange-red color, of vegetable origin, and is imported mainly from India.

The commercial language of Aden is English, but the dye trade is largely among natives who speak Arabic. Labels may be in either English or Arabic, but preferably in both. Tins only should be used for the dye, and the matter of colored labels is important. The currency in use here is the Indian rupee, and local importers prefer quotations either in that currency or in terms of sterling. The only local bank is a branch of the National Bank of India (Ltd.).

Consul General Maxwell Blake, writing from Tangier, Morocco, says:

"Practically all aniline dyes imported into Morocco before the war were of German origin. As a result of the absence of paper factories or establishments for the coloring or printing of textiles or other enterprises requiring quantities of dyeing material, the importance of the trade in this article in Morocco has been extremely limited up to the present time.

"The aniline dyes imported into the country are exclusively used by the Moorish dyers of silk and woolen thread and native leather.

"The colors principally in demand are fuchsine, orange, violet, poppy color, and blue. German colors were presented in the form of crystals and powder, but crystals enjoyed a much greater preference. Both crystals and powders required simply to be mixed with water. No dyes would be acceptable to the native dyers of Morocco if acids, salts, or other chemicals were necessary in their preparation for use. The dyes were packed in tin boxes containing 500 grams (1.1 pounds) net each.

U. S. GOODS IN BRITISH PRIZE COURT

A case recently before the British Prize Court related to the seizure of consignments of essential oils and drugs on five neutral ships. The particulars were as follows:

"Arkansas" (Danish), first occasion one case of codeine valued at £850, shipped at New York by Merck & Co.

"Skogland" (Norwegian), 536 cases of essential oils valued at £12,000, shipped by F. E. Toennies & Co. at New York.

"Progreso" (Norwegian), 35 cases of essential oils and 5 drums of drugs valued at £1500, shipped at New York by F. E. Toennies & Co.; "Arkansas" (second occasion), 2 drums of peppermint oil valued at £800, shipped at New York by J. H. Browne; "Kentucky" (Danish), 2 cases of wormseed oil valued at £100, shipped by J. H. Browne; "Bia" (Swedish), 1 drum of cananga oil valued at £150.

As a decision the President gave the following order, relating only to the goods seized on the "Skogland" and the "Progreso":

"By consent, no order for detention, net proceeds of sale, after deducting £150 for the costs of the Crown in these proceedings, to be paid out to claimants' solicitors on their undertaking to apply the same in the purchase, on behalf of the claimants, of 5 per cent. British War Loan, certificates of which are to be handed to them. Until the conclusion of peace, the War Bonds so purchased not to be disposed of, nor interest thereon to be paid to anyone other than a person sanctioned by the Treasury."

As there were no claimed to the goods seized on the "Arkansas," "Kentucky" and "Bia," the President gave an order for sale and detention of the proceeds in Court until the conclusion of peace.

O. A. Brown, president of the O. A. Brown Co., Inc., has returned from a three months' trip to France, England and Switerland where he has secured exclusive agencies for the Chemical Works Flora, Dubendurf, Zurich; Montaland. Seve Le Fevre & Co., Hyeres, France, and the Hollands Distillery Ltd., manufacturers of terpeneless essential oils, London.

Rogers Brown and Co., importers of Oriental vegetable and animal oils, announce that John B. Gordon has become identified with their New York office in the capacity of assistant manager. Mr. Gordon for the past ten years has been engaged in food production work in the East, working recently for the Kellogg Products Company, Inc., and Spencer, Kellogg & Sons of Buffalo N. Y.

EXHIBITORS AT CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

More Than 350 Manufactures of Chemicals and Dyestuffs to Show Their Products—American Chemists Lift the German "Veil of Mystery"

It is estimated that 25,000 chemists from all parts of the United States, Canada, South America, and from a number of the Allied countries in Europe, will attend the Chemical Exposition which opens next week at Grand Central Palace. More than 350 exhibits representing every field of industrial chemistry and chemical manufacture will be displayed and demonstrated. Prominent men in chemical and industrial plants, in colleges and industrial schools, in government and civilian work have been marshalled for the exposition, which will take on the appearance of a great college and workroom for the interchange of ideas.

In view of the rapid development of the chemical and dyestuff industries in the United States during the period of the European war the exposition has a message to deliver emphasizing the opportunity which is now presented to the American manufacturer. Necessity has spurred the chemists to renewed activity, and just how far they have succeeded may be judged by the exhibits. The American chemist has lifted the "veil of mystery" of the German chemists, whose discoveries, or "secrets," as the Germans called them, are not locked in the brain of one man, but given to others for the betterment of the industry. At the exposition this getting together of science and industry, with timely addresses and motion pictures, and the exchange of ideas will benefit all those who attend, and its influence in bettering and increasing the national production will be strongly felt.

While the exposition will bring manufacturers of machinery, equipment, products, and supplies together with men who are using them, its chief effect will be to show the people of the country that the chemists of America have made rapid advances during the past year, greater than ever before in this country's history. The convention will bring to light some of the marvelous results of recent research, and many engineers and experts who hold important positions in the advance of the chemical industry will be speakers.

Some sections of the South are again sending exhibits, and Canada is taking the opportunity of presenting the materials it has available for development by the chemist and financier. A section for the Glass and Ceramic Industry has been added and the American Ceramic Society is co-operating.

Papers covering practically every phase of chemistry and a discussion of steps that will need to be taken after the war, will be presented by leading experts in each branch. Pressing chemical problems concerning many of the chief articles of domestic and foreign commerce will be taken up during the convention, and it is expected these discussions will have an important bearing on the future manufacture of materials that have been scarce and high-priced ever since the curtailment of American commerce with Germany and other European countries. The names of exhibitors follow:

A

Abbe, Paul O.; Abbe Engineering Co.; Ainsworth & Sons, Wm.; Air Reduction Co.; Alberene Stone Co.; American Aniline Products Co.; American Blaugus Corp.; American Chem. & Mfg. Co.; American Chemical Society; American Cyanamid Co.; American Ceramic Society; American Dyestuff Reporter; American Electrochemical Society; American Institute Chemical Engineers; American Kron Scale Co.; American La France Fire Engine Co., Inc.; American Lead Burning Co.; American Metal Co.; American Meter Co.; American Pipe Bending Machine Co.; American Scientific Instrument Co.; American Steel Package Co.; American Transformer Co.; American Water Softener Co.; Anaconda Copper Mining Co.; Angel H. Reeve & Co., Inc.; Aniline Dyes & Chemicals, Inc. (formerly Geisenheimer & Co.); Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co.; Apex Chemical Co.; Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc.; Arkell Safety Bag Co.

B

Bachmeier & Co.; Baker, J. T., Chemical Co.; Barber Asphalt Paving Co.; Bario Metal Corp.; Barrett Co.; Bary de Albert, Jr.; Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.; Bayonne Casting Co.; Baltimore Cooperage Co.; Becker, Christian, Inc.; Beckley Perforating Co.; Beach-Russ Co.; Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Co.; Boyer Oil Co., Inc.; Boyer Oil Mfg. Co.; Bound Brook Chem. Co.; Bristol Co., The; Brown Instrument Co.; Buffalo Foundry & Machine Co.; Butterworth-Judson Corp.; Byers, A. M., Co.

C

Caloo Chemical Co.; Campbell & Co., John; Canada Carbide Co.; Canadian Chemical Journal; Canadian Electro Products Co.; Canadian Electrode Co.; Carborundum Co.; Carrier Engineering Corp.; Celite Products Co.; Celluloid Zapon Co.; Central Dyestuff & Color Co.; Central Scientific Co.; Ceylon Co., The.; Chemical Catalog Co., Inc.; Chemical Color & Oil Daily; Chemical Co. of America; Chemical Construction Co.; Chemical Engineer, The; Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering; Chemical Pump & Valve Co.; Chemical Warfare Service; Chile Copper Co.; Chile Exploration Co.; Chromos Chemical Co., Inc.; Clinchfield Products Corp.; Consolidated Color & Chem. Co.; Consumer Dyewood Product Co.; Contact Process Co.; Corning Glass Works; Crane Co.; Crane Packing Co.; Color Trade Journal; Crandall Pettee Co.; Crescent Color & Chem. Co.; Crescent Ink & Color Co.

D

Day, J. H., Co.; De Leval Separator Co.; Denver Fire Clay Co.; Detroit Range Boiler Co.; Devine, J. P., Co.; Diamond State Fibre Co.; Didier March Co.; Dorr Co.; Dow Chemical Co.; Drackett & Sons, P. W.; du Pont Chemical Works; du Pont, E. I., de-Nemours, Wilmington, du Pont, E. I., de-Nemours, Arlington Wks.; du Pont Fabrikoid Co.; Duriron Castings Co.; Dye Products & Chem. Co.; Dept. of Agriculture, Bur. of Chemistry.

E

Edison International Corp.; Electro Bleaching Gas Co.; Electrolytic Zinc Co.; Electrolytic Engineering Corp.; Electron Chemical Co.; Elyriz Enamelled Products Co.; Elmore, G. H.; Empire Chemical Co.; Empire Laboratory Supply Co.; Everlasting Valve Co.

F

Fleisher & Co., W. L., Inc.; Foote Mineral Co.; Foxboro Co., The, Inc.; Fuller Lehigh Co.

G

Garrigues, Chas. F., Co.; General Bakelite Co.; General Bauxite Corp.; General Ceramics Co.; General Chemical Co.; General Electric Co.; General Filtration Co.; General Fire Extinguisher Co.; Georgia Potash & Chem. Co.; Georgia Chamber of Commerce; Georgia Mineral Products Co.; Glens Falls Machine Works; Gordon Engineering Co.; Greiner Co., Emil; Groch Centrifugal Flotation Co.; Guernsey Earthenware Co.

H

Hamilton & Hansell, Inc.; Hanovia Chem. & Mfg. Co.; Hardinge Conical Mill Co.; Harrison Works; Hauser-Stander Tank Co.; Haynes Stellite Co.; Hayward, S. F., Co.; Heald & Co., John H., Inc.; Hemingway, Frank, Inc.; Hepworth, S. S., Co.; Hellenic Chemical & Color Co.; Hercules Engineering Co.; Hercules Powder Co., Chem. Sales Dept.; Herold China & Pottery Co.; Hodges Water Still Co., Inc.; Holly Pneumatic Systems; Hooker Electrochemical Co.; Hood, B. Mifflin, Brick Co.; Hoskins Mfg. Co.; Huff Electrostatic Separator Co.; Hunter Dry Kiln Co.; Huyck, F. C., & Sons.

I

Imperial Color Works; Imperial Dyewood Co., Inc.; Independent Chem. Co.; Industrial Filtration Corp.; Innis Speiden & Co.; Irving National Bank; Isco Bantz Co.; Isco Chemical Co.

J

Jacques Wolf & Co.; Janney Steinmetz & Co.; Jewell Polar Co.; Journal of Industrial & Eng. Chemistry.

K

Kalbfleisch Corp.; Kalpperry Corp.; Kewaunee Mfg. Co.; Keystone Minerals Co.; King Chemical Co.; Klipstein, A., & Co.; Knight, Maurice A.; Knoxville Board of Commerce; Koppers, H., & Co.

L

Lead Lined Iron Pipe Co.; Leeds & Northrup Co.; Life Saving Devices Co.; Little, Arthur D., Inc.; Lummus, Walter E., Co., Inc.; Lungwitz, Emil; Luzerne Rubber Co.

M

MacBeth-Evans Glass Co.; Machinery Utilities Co.; Manufacturers Record; Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc.; Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Niagara Branch; Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.; Maynard, T. Poole, F. C. S.; Maywald, Frederick, F. C. S.; Meek Oven Mfg. Co.; Mendleson Corp.; Merck & Co.; Metals Disintegrating Co., Inc.; Metz, H. A.; Mine & Smelter Supply Co.; Miner-Edgar Co.; Monongahela Valley Traction Co.; Mott

Iron Works, J. L.; Moulton Eng. Corp.; Monarch Mfg. Works, Inc.; Multi-Metal Separating Screen Co.

N

Nassau Valve & Pump Corp.; Nash Engineering Co.; National Aniline & Chem. Co.; National Color & Chem. Co.; National Glue & Gelatine Co.; National Gum & Mica Co.; New Jersey Zinc Co.; Newport Chemical Works, Inc.; New York Commercial; N. Y. Revolving Portable Elevator Co.; Niagara Alkali Co.; Niagara Electro Chemical Co.; Nichols Copper Co.; Nitrogen Products Co.; Norton Co.; Newark Wire Cloth Co.

O

Obex Co.; Ohio Pottery Co.; Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter; Oliver Continuous Filter Co.; Ontario Bureau of Mines; Organic Salt & Acid Co.

P

Page Steel & Wire Co.; Palo Co.; Parks Co., G. M.; Peerless Color Co.; Penn. Salt Mfg. Co.; Pfaudler Co.; Philadelphia Quartz Co.; Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.; Pneumercator Co., Inc.; Powdered Coal Eng. & Equip. Co.; Pratt Eng. & Machinery Co.; Precision Instrument Co.; Precision Thermometer & Inst. Co.; Process Engineers, Ltd.; Product Sales Co.; Provost Engineering Co.; Pyro Electric Instrument Co.

Q

Quigley Furnace Spec. Co.

R

Raritan Copper Works, Raymond Bros. Impact Pulv. Co.; Rector Chemical Co.; Republic Chemical Co.; Research Corp.; Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.; Rollin Chemical Co.; Rossendale-Reddaway Belting & Hose Co.; Ruggles-Coles Erg. Co.; R U V,, Inc., The.

S

Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co.; Schaum & Uhlinger, Inc.; Schutte & Koerting Co.; Schwartz Sectional System; Scientific Equipment Co.; Scott & Co., Ernest; Semet-Solvay Co.; Seydel Mfg. Co.; Sharples Specialty Co.; Shawinigan Electro Metal Co.; Shawinigan Water & Power Co.; Shriver & Co., T.; Sidio Co. of America, Inc.; Simmons, John, Co.; Solvay Process Co.; Southern Pine Assn.; Southern Ball Clay Co.; Sowers Mfg. Co.; Sparks, John C.; Stamford Extract Mfg. Co.; Star Brass Works; Soderling, Walter, Inc.; Stevens-Aylsworth Co.; Stauffer Chemical Co.; Sterling Color Co.; Stein Hall & Co.; Stokes, F. J., Machinery Co.; Stresen-Reuter & Hancock Co.; Stuart & Peterson Co.; Sturtevant Mill Co.; Swenson Evaporator Co.

T

Tagliabue, C. J., Mfg. Co.; Takamine Laboratory, Inc.; Tank Equipment Co.; Taylor Instrument Companies; Textile Colorist; Textileather Co.; Textile World Journal; Thermal Syndicate, Ltd.; Thermo Electric Instrument Co.; Thwing Instrument Co.; Tolhurst Machine Works; Trades Reporting Bureau, Inc.

U

Union Dye & Chemical Corp.; Uehling Instrument Co.; United Filters Corp.; United Lead Co.; U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.; U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.; U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.; Universal Oil Co.

V

Valley Iron Works; Van Dyk & Co.; Van Emden & Co., H.

W

Wallace & Tiernan Co., Inc.; Warner Chemical Co., Inc.; Warner Klipstein Chem. Co.; Werner & Pfleiderer Co.; Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.; Whitall Tatum Co.; Williamsburg Chem. Co.

Z

Zapon Leather Cloth Co.; Zavon, Inc.; Zaremba Co.

At a meeting of sulphuric acid manufacturers held in Atlantic City, N. J., last week, the Government made it clear to those present that trade is to go on smoothly without Government control and that manufacturers must "deliver the goods" to help win the war. The conference was called by the committee on acids of the Chemical Alliance. The chief feature of the meeting was a general discussion of prices to be fixed by the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board. Settlement of the question was finally intrusted to the committee on acids. Among the prominent men attending were W. D. Huntington, Horace Bowker, Henry Howard and Arthur E. Wells.

The Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City, has applied for licenses to manufacture "Ichthyol" products under American patents issued to German firms. Its intention is to make medicated soap, plasters and medicinal preparations under the "Ichthyol" patents and to make derivatives of cinchona alkaloids under a patent issued to a German firm manufacturing under the trade mark "Euquinine."

Books of Trade Interest

ANNUAL CHEMICAL DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Second Edition, 1918. Consulting editor, B. F. Lovelace, Johns Hopkins University; managing editor, Charles C. Thomas. 9¼ by 6¼ inches, 534 pages. $5. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Company.

The editors and publishers of this directory have rendered a great service to all those who have anything to do with the chemical industry, for the volume presents a comprehensive review of the rapid development of American activities in this industrial field, and enables one to get definite information of a multiplicity of chemical products made here, and which, previous to the publication of the first edition of this directory, was not generally available to the average individual. That this book will meet the current demand for this information we are certain. Indexed in a thoroughly scientific manner, reference to the names of the various chemical products is easily made. Thus, in Chapter I are listed the names of acids, alkalies, colors and dyes, explosives, fertilizing constituents, oils, preservatives, raw materials, salts, synthetic products, and many other chemicals essential for laboratory, technical and industrial processes, each product being listed alphabetically, and immediately under it, the names of manufacturers and dealers, listed geographically and grouped alphabetically. Chapter II contains an alphabetical list of names of manufacturers and dealers appearing in Chapter I.

Chapter III, "Equipment," contains a list of chemical and chemical engineering apparatus, mechanical equipment, machinery and mechanical supplies, each product being also listed alphabetically, followed by the names of manufacturers and dealers under each product, Chapter IV containing an alphabetic arrangement of the names of manufacturers appearing in Chapter III. Chapter V contains a list of analytical and consulting chemists, and a list of chemical engineers; Chapter VI, a list of (1) industrial laboratories; (2) institutional laboratories; (3) Federal and State laboratories; (4) municipal laboratories, and (5) commercial laboratories. Chapter VII contains an alphabetical list of technical and scientific societies, United States and foreign, allied to the chemical field, and Chapter VIII gives a list, alphabetically arranged, of all important American and foreign scientific journals, as well as a list of the important books of 1917-1918. Supplementing this information is Chapter IX, which, under the heading "News and Notes," gives many important facts concerning the production of chemicals, processes, commercial items, relating to manufacture, consolidations and authorizations of companies, etc., all information of a character that will prove helpful to the user of the book. As a whole, this volume creditably reflects the present advanced position of the United States in chemical manufacturing and will fill a much needed want.

The business of the New England Paint, Oil and Varnish Company at Everett, Mass., has been purchased by the Du Pont Company. It will be made a branch of the company and will be used largely to cover the New England field.

George V. Horgan, who has joined the Army Chemical Warfare Service, is stationed at the Gas Defense Plant at Long Island City, where he is in charge of the employees' service department and is devoting himself to speeding up the production of essential war work.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

HIGH PRICES LIMIT DRUG SALES

Ergot, Menthol, Santonin Crystals, and Ether Are Higher—Golden Seal Root and Insoluble Saccharin Lower—Shipping Situation Not Improving

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Blackhaw Bark of Root, 5c	Lavender Flowers, 3c
Bois De Rose Oil, 75c	Lavender Oil, $1.15
Canary Seed, South Amer., 1c	Manaca Root, 3c
Colocynth Pulp, U.S.P., 2c	Menthol, Japanese, 40c
Cubeb Berries, Powdered, 1c	Rhatany Root, 1c
Ergot, Russian, Spanish, 18c@20c	Sandal Wood Oil, 10c
Ether, U.S.P., 1880, Bulk, 12c	Santonin Crystals, U.S.P., $2
Ipecac, Cartagena Root, 10c	Tansy Oil, American, $1.25

Declined

Caraway Seed, 1c	Dill Seed, 2c
Cardamom Seed, Fair Bleach, 5c	Golden Seal Root, 20c
Chillies, Mombasa, 2c	Saccharin, Insoluble, 50c
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c	Skunk Cabbage Root, 3c

The dearth of supplies of crude materials and finished products and the consequent advance in prices of many products restricted trading in drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals.

The silver situation in Manchuria is causing much concern to American and European firms with interests there. The most disturbing feature of the situation is reported to be the preferential treatment which is being accorded to Japanese merchants in the matter of note redemption by the Chinese provincial authorities.

In the New York market the price advances outnumbered the declines. Among botanical drugs, ergot is higher, Golden seal root and skunk cabbage are lower. Tansy oil, menthol, santonin crystals, ether and oil of bois de rose have advanced. Insoluble saccharin was lowered.

The shipping situation has not been relieved, owing to the growing need of army transports.

Blackhaw Bark of Root—Diminishing stocks and increased inquiries led to a further advance in prices. Sellers are asking 5c higher to 43@45c. For bark of tree 28c@29c a pound is named.

Bois De Rose Oil—Prices were raised by holders 75c to $5.50@$7.50 a pound, as to brand. The advance was due to scant supplies and recent small arrivals.

Canary Seed—Prices were advanced owing to reports that stocks on hand were the smallest in many years. Holders are asking 17c@17½c a pound for South American.

Cardamom—Prices closed stronger in response to stronger primary markets and lack of supplies here. Sellers raised quotations 5c to 75c@80c a pound for fair bleach.

Cassia, Saigon—The market is easier but unchanged under freer selling by spot holders. For assortments 50c@53c a pound is named.

Chillies, Mombasa—The market eased off owing to larger offerings and smaller demand. Sellers lowered prices 2c to 23c@24c for good quality.

Chloroform—Manufacturers are adhering to quotations of 70c a pound for U. S. P. in drums. In response to sales reported by second hands at 63c, the market closed unsettled.

Cloves—Some selling pressure by foreign holders was evident. Spot supplies are very limited, but Zanzibars are being offered at 1c lower to 46c@47c a pound. Amboynas are held at 59½c@60c a pound.

Codeine—Makers are naming unchanged figures on the bulk basis of $7.70 an ounce for the sulphate.

Codliver Oil, Newfoundland—In response to a renewal of active demand, prices are tending upward. Holders are quoting $89@90 a barrel as to brand.

Colocynth Pulp, U. S. P.—Under a marked decrease in supplies, prices were advanced about 2c. Sellers are now asking 45c@49c a pound. Whole Trieste apples are nominal at 30c@35c. Spanish supplies are held at 35c@39c a pound.

Cubeb Berries, Powdered—Dwindling supplies resulted in a further advance of 1c to $1.38@$1.40 a pound for powdered. There have been arrivals recently.

Dill Seed—Sellers offered spot lots at 2c lower to 22c@23c a pound, based on limited inquiries and some accumulation of supplies.

Ergot—In response to a continued active demand and fast disappearing supplies, prices advanced. Holders are asking 18c higher to $1.68@$1.80 for Russian, and 20c to $1.70@$1.80 a pound for Spanish.

Ether—Manufacturers raised prices, owing to the higher cost of production. Quotations are now 39c@40c a pound for U. S. P., 1880, in bulk, for shipments of 100 pounds and over. Washed supplies in bulk are quoted at 31c@32c a pound.

Foenugreek Seed—Small spot lots are offered at 11¼c@11½c a pound, showinng a decline of ¼c a pound.

Geranium Oil—Prices asked in Algiers are too high to encourage importation, the foreign holder demanding $12 a pound, duty paid. Domestic holders are quoting spot lots at $10.50@$10.75 a pound, but offerings are small. Reunion is held at $9.50@$9.75 a pound, but sales were limited, owing to the difficulty of transportation, which makes shipments almost impossible. Turkish oil is quoted at $7.75@$7.80 a pound.

Gingers—The market is firmer owing to a better demand. Holders raised prices ¼c to 12¾c@13c for African, and ½c to 11½c@12c a pound for Japan.

Glycerin, C. P—Refiners are filling Government contracts, but the domestic trade is dormant. Makers are quoting chemically pure at 61c@62c a pound in bulk, with drums and barrels added.

Ipecac Cartagena—Holders raised quotations 10c to $3.35@$3.40 a pound. The advance was due to stronger primary markets and smaller stocks here.

Golden Seal Root—With the market neglected and an embargo on exports, resulting in supplies accumulating at primary points, lower prices are in prospect. Sellers lowered offerings 20c to $5.20@$5.25 for whole and to $5.75@$5.80 a pound for powdered.

Lavender Flowers, Ordinary—Sellers raised values 3c to 22c@25c a pound. The rise was attributed to scarcity of supplies and larger inquiries.

Lavender Oil—Prices advanced sharply owing to an acute scarcity here. Handlers are asking $1.15 higher to $5.65@$5.75 a pound.

Mace—The demand is active, particularly for the better grades, which are scarce. Parcels of No. 2 Banda are held at 50c@51c and Siauw at 54c@55c a pound.

Mandrake Root—Supplies carried from previous crops have been practically absorbed and with small quantities available prices closed higher. Sellers are asking a further advance of ½c to 11c@11½c a pound.

Manaca Root—Smaller stocks and difficulties in the way of further imports led to a higher market. Holders advanced values 3c to 28c@30c a pound.

Menthol, Japanese—Prices advanced sharply on an increased demand here and smaller offerings here and from the primary market. Holders raised prices about 40c to $3.90@$4.20 a pound. Little was obtainable at the inside range of prices.

Morphine—Continued firmness pervades the market owing to stronger advices from abroad. Domestic makers are quoting on the bulk basis of $11.80 an ounce for the sulphate, for lots of 25 ounces.

Opium—Aside from a steady movement of supplies for local consumption the market has been devoid of interest. Spot prices rule firm, holders repeating $21.50 for supplies in cases, $23.50 for powdered, and $24.50 a pound for granulated.

Paris Green—As a result of rigid restrictions placed upon the use of acetic acid in making Paris green, and the fact that buyers, who expect a smaller production in the future are anticipating next season's requirements, the market is firmer. Makers are quoting 40c@42c a pound in kegs.

Pimento—Prices are steady at the recent sharp advance. Offerings at quoted prices of 9½c@10c a pound are decidedly small. There are no prospects of a reaction in the near future.

Poppy Seed, Russian—Sellers lowered prices 1c to 75c@76c a pound. The decline was due to more liberal offerings.

Quinine—Prices are steady and domestic manufacturers are repeating former quotations on the basis of 90c an ounce for the sulphate. Second hands are asking $1 an ounce for the sulphate and 2c lower, 91c@92c an ounce, for Java supplies. The demand for Java quinine is very light.

Rhatany Root—In response to a stronger statistical position and a broader demand, prices advanced 1c. Sellers are offering supplies moderately at revised prices ranging from 14c@15c a pound.

Saccharin—Following the export embargo, holders displayed more anxiety to market stocks, particularly insoluble supplies. Sellers lowered offerings to $30.25 @$30.75 for soluble, and to $32.50@$32.75 a pound for insoluble, U. S. P.

Sandalwood Oil—Holders raised quotations 10c to $13.50@$13.60 a pound. The Mysore Government has taken over the production and has established a price below the parity of the New York market. A lower market here is probable in the near future.

Santonin Crystals, U. S. P.—Manufacturers raised prices $2 to $47@$47.50 for crystals and to $48@$49 a pound for powdered. The rise was due to an increased cost of production and a scarcity of crude material.

Skunk Cabbage Root—Keener selling competition resulted in lower prices. Offerings were made at 14c@16c a pound.

Tansy Oil, American—Prices registered an advance of $1.25 to $4.50@$4.70 a pound in response to decidedly light offerings, due to smallness of stocks.

FAVORS TAX TO BE PAID BY CONSUMER

Frank A. Blair, president of the Proprietary Association, has made the following statement showing the advantage of a tax paid by the consumer at the time of purchase from the vendor:

It is estimated that there are approximately $100,000,000 worth of our lines in the hands of the jobbers, and retailers of the country. To impose a floor tax which would produce any considerable revenue, would defeat its own object, because the retailers have not the money and can not borrow the money to pay a large floor tax. But a consumption tax, to be paid by the consumer at the time of purchase, would produce revenue at once, without imposing any hardship on retailer or jobber, and without costing any considerable amount of money to individual consumers, who would pay in units of a few cents. A floor tax on a retailer's stock of medicines is an improper tax because every retailer has in his stock more or less goods moving very slowly. He also has goods which are obsolete,—for which there is no longer demand, but on which he would be compelled to pay a floor tax. A consumption tax would avoid this mistake.

No one expects a manufacturer to absorb any specific tax which may now be imposed on him. It will be passed to the jobber, retailer and consumer by increasing the price,—each of these adding something for carrying. Should it be necessary at the end of a year to obtain more money by increasing the rate, this would mean another readjustment of prices. If money is collected by means of a consumption tax, it would only be necessary to order a larger stamp affixed at the time of sale,—thus increasing the revenue.

A manufacturer's tax, passed on through the different agencies by which the goods are marketed, increased at each step, would place in the hands of the retailers stocks of goods at the very highest possible price. With the repeal of the law, the retailer would find himself forced to sell goods, at the new lower prices, which he had bought at the very highest rates. Under the consumption tax, upon the repeal of the law, the dealer simply discontinues selling the stamps, and it is not necessary to readjust his prices.

John Clarke & Co., Inc., say of spices and seeds: "The market is more active, with however not much important change in the values of the standard spices, while seeds have shown more unsettlement and a wider series of fluctuations, mostly ending in higher prices. There is a wider demand for current trade needs in many articles, though in such cautious fashion and in such restricted units of absorption that the accumulated effect is not especially pronounced as yet. But with the export demand as vigorous as it has now become, and supplies in so many articles so very uncertain of volume and arrival, there is present the undoubted spectre of further shortages in supplies this autumn and this winter."

Suggestions made by the War Service Committee of Drug Labels and Drug Box Manufacturers for curtailment in the use of paper and board used in their manufacture have been accepted by the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board and will be made effective September 16. Privilege has been granted, however, to use until exhausted present stocks of any description which they may have on hand.

Among the captives taken by the Americans at Thiaucourt was Prof. Otto Schmeernkase, the exploiter of chlorine gas for use in warfare.

Heavy Chemical Markets

PRICES OF HEAVY CHEMICALS FIRM

Bleaching Powder In Demand—Acid Situation Unchanged—Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Higher—Supplies of Alum Somewhat Limited

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Bleaching Powder, ½c lb.
Carbon Tetrachloride, 2c lb.
Caustic Soda, 5c per 100 lbs.
Soda Ash, Bags, 5c per 100 lbs.
Soda Ash, Barrels, 5c per 100 lbs.
Cresylic Acid, 95-100 p.c., 5c gal.
Tartaric Acid, Crystals, U.S.P., 1c lb.
Potassium Lump Alum, ⅛c lb.
Lead Acetate, Broken Cakes, ¼c lb.
Nickel Salts, Single, 1c lb.
Nickel Salts, Double, 1½c lb.
Potassium Chlorate, Powdered, 1½c lb.
Copperas, ¼c lb.
Sal Soda, 5c per 100 lbs.
Phosphorus, ¼c lb.
Silicate of Soda, 60 degree, ¼c lb.

Declined

Barium Dioxide, 1½c lb.
Copper Carbonate, 1c lb.
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c., 1c lb.
Cyanide of Soda, 1½c lb.

The general firmness that has been noted for several weeks in the various heavy chemicals continues, and while a number of price changes have been recorded, few have been downward. Aside from the lively interest manifested by the large users of the majority of items there has been a great deal of trading among local dealers, which has caused wide price ranges.

All acids continue in the same nominal position that has been noted since the War Trade Board fixed prices, and where releases are made, the user must show that he is in urgent need of supplies, and for the most part trading is confined between makers and consumers, and little material is reaching the open market. Apparently there is no more "free" material of any of the acid descriptions to be had in the open market.

Bleaching powder continues as the outstanding feature insofar as general firmness is concerned. It is stated in reliable quarters that spot stocks are now difficult to locate on account of the strong export call, and there is, at the same time an increasing buying interest on the part of domestic consumers. Because of the shortage of supplies of bleach the Government has already asked a number of large users to curtail their requirements. Carbon tetrachloride is practically off the spot market at the present tme, and there is nothing to indicate that any large offerings will be made in the immediate future, because of the large needs of the Government. Nitrite of soda is firmer.

Caustic soda and soda ash have advanced again, and late quotations for forward positions indicated that the upward movement in prices would continue. Alums have ruled steady and with supplies on spot only moderate there is little reason to believe that a great deal of shading can be done. Aluminum hydrate continues in steady demand. Only moderate buying interest has been reported on aluminum sulphate, arsenate of lead, and copper sulphate.

Acids—Prices on all of spot stocks of acids are without change. Sulphuric and nitric continue as the leaders in the situation, with muriatic a close second. Muriatic and hydrochloric acid have been added to the list of restricted exports. Oxalic acid remains quiet and comparatively liberal offerings are now being made. Only small stocks of acetic are to be found in the open market, and these supplies are largely in second hands, who are asking 68c to 70c a pound for glacial, and about the same price for the other grades. The demand for cresylic acid is good and holders are repeating prices of a week ago of $1.15 to $1.20 a gallon for the 95-97 per cent; 75c to 80c a gallon for the 50 per cent and 40c to 45c a gallon for the 25 per cent. Spot stocks of muriatic acid are being tightly held, and only small offerings have been made in the open market. Prices are unchanged at $1.90 to $2.15 per hundred pounds for the 18 degree; $2.05 to $2.30 for the 20 degree, and $2.25 to $2.40 per hundred pounds for the 22 degree. Government prices are maintained on all grades of nitric acid, e. g. 7¾c to 8c a pound for the 40 degree; and 8½c to 8¾c a pound for the 42 degree, f. o. b., works.

Alums—The production is said to be hardly sufficient to take care of the orders. A great deal of interest is manifested on forward positions, but the majority of factors are not inclined to do a great deal of quoting on account of the unsettled condition as concerns futures. Besides the heavier domestic demand, there is also a good call from export sources. Closing quotations were: 5¼c@5½c a pound for ammonium lump; 5¾c@6c a pound for ammonium ground, and from 5¾c to 6¼c a pound for the ammonium powdered. Ammonium chrome holds at 19c@19½c a pound. In one quarter 18c a pound was heard on this grade. Potassium is 9½c to 10c a pound in the spot market.

Aluminum Hydrate—Prices are holding firm. Spot prices were 17c to 17¼c a pound for the light grade, and 11c to 12½c a pound for the heavy material, spot or for prompt shipment. Supplies are said to be only moderate.

Aluminum Sulphate—With the exception of a low price of 2c a pound heard on the low test, the general condition of this chemical is firm. Holders are asking 3½ to 4c a pound for the high test, and 2¼c to 3c a pound for the low test. Supplies on spot are by no means large.

Aqua Ammonia—The Government price of 8½c a pound prevails. Very little material is being offered on the open market and transactions continue largely between makers and consumers.

Arsenate of Lead—Trading has been brisk in this market and prices are unchanged at 15c@17c a pound for the paste, and 31c@33c a pound for the powdered. Supplies on spot are said to be only moderate. Considerable buying interest centers on forward positions.

Barium Chloride—There has been no let up in the demand and prices are firm at $85 to $100 a ton for the 99 per cent prime, and $65 to $70 a ton for the powdered, prompt shipment. Offerings are light.

Bleaching Powder—Additional firmness is reported from every source. Offerings have been light, but at the close sales were reported involving a few cars for September-October shipment at 4½c a pound, f. o. b. works, for the domestic drums. It is stated that this price is now considered very favorable as some traders have reported that they were quoted 4⅞c a pound for prompt shipment. A serious shortage of bleaching powder seems due, and the talk as regards prices is very bullish. The Government is strongly urging the use of paper and other materials not requiring large quantities of bleach, and the official statement has been made that paper will not be as white as that heretofore in use. For export drums

the price of bleaching powder is in the neighborhood of 5½c a pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Very little of this material has been available in the spot market and users are directing their attention to forward positions. As high as 30c a pound has been heard for small parcels, but for the most part a nominal situation prevails.

Copper Sulphate—A firm condition is reported from all directions. Prices closed at unchanged levels of 9¼c@9¾c a pound for the 98-99 per cent. The inferior grades are not attracting attention of large buyers.

Lead Acetate—Closing quotations were 15¼c@16⅛c a pound for the broken brown; 17⅛c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 16c@16½c for the broken cakes, and from 17¼c to 18⅛c a pound for the granulated. Buying continues brisk.

Potash, Caustic—In a number of quarters holders of spot materials were quoting at slightly lower levels than those last recorded, but the market is by no means weak since there is an active inquiry. From 74c and up was the figure named on the high test and from 61c to 62c a pound for the low test, or commercial grade.

Potassium Prussiate—The yellow has ranged all the way from $1.00 to $1.15 a pound on spot, while the red material is unchanged at $2.60 a pound and up. General firmness is reported from all directions.

Soda, Caustic—Buying interest has been comparatively lively and the majority of sellers in the spot market were quoting firmly at the close at approximately the same general levels that were noted a week ago. Quotations on the Wyandotte brand were $4.25 to $4.35 per hundred pounds, rolling, and due here within a few days. In some quarters $4.40 per hundred pounds has been heard. Prices on other standard brands have ranged from $4.30 per hundred pounds and up, store. Ground caustic is in good demand, and prices have ranged from $5.25 to $5.50 per hundred pounds, depending upon quantity and buyer. At Western points $5.00 per hundred pounds has been heard.

Soda Ash—The local market is said to be firmer than has been noted for a month or more; and in a number of quarters holders of spot stocks have advanced their price. Stocks in barrels from local warehouses are in good request and from $3.15 to $3.30 per hundred seems to be the general asking price, although some interests contend that the first named figure could be shaded on firm bids. For stocks in single bags prices at the close were $2.50 to $2.65 per hundred pounds, but stocks in single bags were very meagre, and it was stated that one of the large interests has been selling at $2.60 per hundred pounds. Carlots of light ash in single bags were held in the Middle West at $2.85 per hundred, and about the same price prevailed at that point for stocks in barrels. Dense ash is quoted at $3.25 to $3.50 per hundred pounds, with considerable buying interest noted.

Sodium Cyanide—The market is more or less neglected and no particular movement is noted on this chemical. Prices have varied in the spot market, but late at the close there was an offer of fair quantities in 100-pound cases at 31c a pound. In other directions 32c a pound is heard.

The Interstate Chemical Company, 657 Garfield Ave., Jersey City, N. J., has broken ground for the construction of two one-story additions to its works, to cost about $11,000.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY DISCUSSES DYES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Cleveland, O., Sept. 17—The big part which chemistry plays in helping to win the war was strikingly emphasized at many points in the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Cleveland, September 10-13. In his address of welcome William H. Nichols, president of the society, spoke of recent developments in the chemical industry and rapid strides which are now being made toward introducing new processes. General papers on war and the chemist were read by C. L. Parsons, Grinnell Jones of the Tariff Commission, and E. W. Washburn.

A symposium on the chemistry of dyestuffs formed one of the most interesting features of the convention. Among those who read papers on the subject were R. Norris Shreve, Calco Chemical Company; L. J. Matos, National Aniline and Chemical Company; Grinnell Jones, U. S. Tariff Commission; J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., War Industries Board; W. L. Crossley, Calco Chemical Co.; H. F. Lewis, Bureau of Chemistry; J. M. Mathews, consulting chemist; E. S. Chapin, consulting chemist; Herman Seydel, Seydel Manufacturing Company; C. R. Delaney, J. S. Young & Co.; L. E. Wise, E. G. Adams, H. D. Gibbs, E. W. Pierce, Bureau of Chemistry; A. H. Holland, National Aniline and Chemical Company. The general trend of the papers indicated a tremendous increase in the importance of American dyes, both natural and coal-tar chemicals, since the entrance of the United States in the Great War.

Divisional meetings on the second day of the conference were mainly given over to discussions on fertilizer and pharmaceutical chemicals, at which time papers by authorities on the subject were read.

The presidential address given at the conference by Dr. Nichols was largely retrospective, going back to the founding of the society in 1876 and telling something of its early years and its growth.

NAME WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York was held recently at which it was decided to appoint a special War Service Committee, consisting of five members who were to represent the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club on any matters properly coming before it. The members of the new committee are E. P. Cheesman, chairman; R. O. Walker, W. E. Harmon, Alfred Mason and H. D. Ruhm.

The plants of three firms will be sold next week by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. These plants are all enemy-owned and have been seized. The firms are A. W. Faber, manufacturer of stationers' rubber goods; George Benda, maker of bronze powders, and Berger and Wirth, manufacturers of printers' ink. The capital stock of the G. Siegle Company, the color and chemical firm of Rosebank, Staten Island, will be sold on Thursday, September 19th, according to announcement from the office of the custodian.

One hundred and seventy-five employes of the Maas & Waldstein Company, Newark, N. J., are now in different departments of the service of the Government. On Sept. 7, with appropriate exercises, the company floated a service flag with 175 stars at its chemical works on Avenue R, being the twelfth flag to be raised at the plant. Up to this time, one French, one Italian and one Portuguese and eight American flags have been unfurled.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

PRICES OF INTERMEDIATES FIRM

H Acid Scarce and Quotation Is Nominal—Slight Weakness In Cresylic Acid, Benzoate of Soda and Benzoic Acid—Other Prices Tending Upward

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aniline Oil, ½c lb.
Aniline Salts, ¼c lb.
Acid H, 1c lb.
Dinitronaphthalene, 5c lb.
Para-Nitranilin, 3c lb.
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 10c lb.
Cochineal, Silver Teneriffe, 2c lb.
Turmeric, Madras, ¼c lb.
Turmeric, Pubna, ¼c lb.
Logwood Sticks, $1 ton
Fustic Sticks, $1 ton

COAL-TAR COLORS

Bismarck Brown Y, 5c lb.
Chrysophine, Domestic, 25c lb.
Direct Black, 5c lb.
Malachite Green, Crystals, 25c lb.
Malachite Green, Powdered, 10c lb.
Metanil Yellow, 5c lb.

Declined

Cresylic Acid, Crude, 5c lb.
Phenol, ½c lb.
Benzidine Base, 5c lb.
Benzoate of Soda, 5c lb.
Benzoic Acid, 5c lb.
Para-Nitrotoluol, 5c lb.
Para-Phenylenediamine, 5c lb.
Gambier, Singapore Cubes, 2c lb.

Generally speaking, a firm market has prevailed during the week, and the upward movement in spot prices of a number of items in the general list continues. Among the products especially firm are aniline oil, aniline salts, para-nitranilin, all grades of turmeric, and logwoods and fustics. H acid is still the outstanding feature, and it could not be learned at the close that there were any large spot offerings being made in the local market. Points of weakness have been noted on such items as cresylic acid, benzoate of soda, and benzoic acid. The last named articles have been neglected on the part of large buyers for some time, and there is nothing at this writing to indicate any immediate improvement.

It is stated that a number of the important intermediates are getting very scarce in the spot market on account of large demands from outside quarters, and in this connection color makers are having considerable trouble in locating sufficient stocks to cover their requirements. In the general list of crudes there is not a great deal of change, with the exception of flake naphthalene which has ruled quiet, and offerings have been made quite freely at 9c a pound. Benzol shows a slightly firmer undertone, although no large business has been recorded during the interval. Phenol has been featureless insofar as trading has been concerned, but prices have ruled steady in view of considerable inquiry from large buyers.

Dye bases and dyewoods show the same strength that has been recorded for some time, and importers have advanced their prices on most of these materials on account of the pressing demand and light spot supplies. This is particularly true of such items as egg albumen, cochineal, cutch, logwood, fustic and turmeric. It is stated that only small quantities are now reaching this market from primary points. There is a great deal of speculation and wide price ranges are heard. Factors state that supplies on hand are far from sufficient to take care of the consumer call.

Colors have been steady and several upward price revisions have occurred, with direct black as the leader. Metanil yellow is also finding a ready market and sellers are inclined to be decidedly bullish. An exceptionally strong call is noted for diamine sky blue, but spot stocks are hard to locate.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen. — The demand for both the imported and domestic continues very strong, with supplies still insufficient in the spot market to take care of all the business that is being placed. Arrivals here from primary points are unusually light, and where quotations were obtainable on the Chinese egg, spot and to arrive, they were at unchanged levels of $1.30 to $1.35 a pound, although some small parcels have been picked up at slightly below the inside price. Imported blood is held at 90c to 95c a pound, and the domestic blood at 65c to 70c a pound. Local dealers are not inclined to do a great deal of quoting on forward positions.

Cochineal. — Only small quantities of cochineal have reached this port within the week and prices are comparatively high. The gray-black variety continues in particularly strong demand and prices range from 70c to 75c a pound. Little of the rosy-black has been offered on the open market and for the most part prices are nominal. The prevailing quotation on the silver Teneriffe is in the neighborhood of 90c a pound, although in some quarters as high as $1.00 a pound has been named for spot material.

Cutch. — On the spot the Borneo is quoted at 13¾c to 15¾c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. Stocks of this grade to arrive remain at unchanged levels of 13¼c a pound as the minimum. Supplies of the Rangoon in boxes are still very light in the spot market and where quotations have been named they have ranged from 23c to 24c a pound. The slab, or South American grade of cutch is hard to locate, and although the report is still heard that comparatively large stocks are afloat, importers are not in a position to book additional orders for these supplies on account of the sold-up condition of stocks to arrive.

Divi Divi. — Supplies on spot are said to be inadequate to take care of the large number of orders that are being placed at this time, and most importers are not in a position to quote. In the neighborhood of $84 a ton appears to be the prevailing price for quantities where quotations are obtainable, and $80 a ton continues to be heard on some small parcels that may be picked up here and there.

Fustic. — The local fustic market has been without any important change insofar as spot offerings have been concerned. Leading factors say that they are having trouble in taking care of the business that was booked prior to the time importations were restricted by the War Trade Board. In some quarters holders have advanced their price on the sticks $1 a ton above the quotation of a week ago. According to quantity and point of origin quotations range all the way from $44 to $56 a ton. The chips continue in steady demand with spot figures at 3½c to 5½c a pound. The 51-degree shows no change from last week with prices at 13¾c to 14c a pound.

Gambier. — In some directions the Singapore cubes No. 1 are quoted at 29c a pound, which is a further decline in the price of this material. Java cubes are unchanged at 19c to 19½c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. The common gambier is quoted

at about unchanged levels of 21c to 22½c a pound. Taking the gambier situation as a whole it may be stated that the local market is just a shade weaker all along the line, but supplies on hand are by no means abundant.

Indigo. — A steady movement of stocks toward large consumers has been reported during the week, and supplies are apparently still sufficient to take care of the business that is being placed at this time. Prices show no change from last week, closing firm at $3.00 to $3.50 a pound for the Bengal; $2.25@$2.75 a pound for the Oudes and Kurpah grades, and $2.30@$2.80 a pound for the Guatemala. In some quarters holders of the Madras have advanced their price to 95c a pound, but the general range appears to be between 90c @ $1.00 a pound. The paste on spot is quoted at 24c @ 26c a pound.

Logwood. — The logwood sticks are still very scarce in the open market and where figures have been obtainable they were slightly higher than those of a week ago. Arrivals have been very small during the week and there is no immediate relief in sight. From $50 to $55 a ton is the nominal price, f.o.b. New York, while prices continue comparatively low on stocks at primary points. The chips are in steady demand with prices unchanged at 3½c@5½c a pound. The solid material is 21c @ 22c a pound; the 51-degree Twaddle at 11c @ 11¼c a pound, and the crystals at 21c @ 26c a pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol. — Supplies are said to be in liberal quantities and trading has been chiefly of a routine character. There is a slightly better undertone, however, due to a more active inquiry. In tank cars at the close as low as 22c a gallon was heard, while 27c@28½c a gallon is the prevailing price, drums extra and returnable.

Naphthalene. — Only a moderate buying interest has been shown in flake naphthalene and prices are at 9c@9¼c a pound for prime stock. The quantity on hand at this time is said to be sufficient to take care of more business and perhaps on firm bids the inside price could be shaded. There is a fairly active inquiry, however. No price change has been recorded on the ball material and quotations remain firm at 10¼c to 10½c a pound.

Phenol. — Not much new is to be reported on this crude. It appears that users are taking on only sufficient stocks to take care of their immediate requirements, and in some quarters offers have been heard on spot as low as 40c a pound, but this is considered a low figure, and most holders are asking from 43½c to 44c a pound.

Toluol. — The demand is strong for toluol, but the Government is making releases only in cases where users are in urgent need of supplies and for the most part business is confined between makers and consumers and very little is reaching the open market. All of the "free" material has been absorbed. Government prices of $1.50 @ $1.55 a gallon continue to prevail.

Intermediates

Acid H. — Stocks are now hard to locate in the spot market, as the large buying for several weeks has practically taken in all offerings. Occasionally sales have passed, but comparatively small quantities were involved. Prices are therefore more or less nominal for spot. October deliveries are quoted at $3.25@$3.50 a pound.

Acid, Naphthionic. — It is said that the output of this acid is large enough to take care of present orders, and doubtless on firm bids shading could be done from prevailing quotations of $1.20 @ $1.30 a pound for the refined, and $1.05 @ $1.15 a pound for the crude.

Acid, Sulphanilic. — Supplies of sulphanilic are also ample to take care of the business being placed and the market has ruled quiet. Closing quotations were at unchanged levels of 42c @44c a pound for the refined on spot, and 31c @ 33c a pound for the crude. In some directions a more active inquiry is reported.

Aniline Oil and Salts. — Factors say that it has been a long time since there has been the strength to the oil and salts as is noted at the present writing. The export business is apparently increasing and the domestic call seems to be getting greater from day to day. Offerings in the spot market are limited and sellers are asking all the way from 28½c @ 30½c a pound for the oil, drums extra, and from 44c @ 45c a pound for the salts. In one quarter as high as 46c a pound was named.

Benzoate of Soda. — Both the soda and the acid remain in the same quiet position that has been recorded here for several weeks. The usual consumers are showing no interest and there is very little inquiry coming in. The spot as well as the future markets are weak. From $2.75 @ $2.80 have been the prices named for the soda, with shading possible on firm bids, and from $2.70 @ $2.80 a pound for the acid.

Benzidine. — The base material is quoted at slightly lower levels of $1.75@$1.85 a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. The sulphate has held steady at $1.40 @ $1.45 a pound. Trading has been largely routine.

Dimethylaniline. — Very little spot is to be had and for that reason the local market has ruled generally inactive. Where quotations were obtainable they were in the neighborhood of 75c a pound, with some dealers asking about 80c a pound. From one direction during the week a limited quantity was offered as low as 73c a pound, but it is not thought that much is to be had at the last named quotation.

Dinitro-Naphthalene. — The inquiry is not especially strong, although offerings are not excessive and prices remain firm at 55c @ 60c a pound, f.o.b. New York.

Meta-Nitranilin. — The demand is only moderate and prices are unchanged at $1.25 @ $1.40 a pound, according to quantity.

Meta-Toluylenediamine. — The market continues firm and in some directions advances have been noted. Supplies on spot are said to be only moderate. Closing quotations were from $2.50 a pound and up.

Monochlorbenzol. — Spot quotations have held firm at 19c a pound and up. On contract the quotation generally heard is 17c a pound.

Para-Amidophenol. — The inquiry is better, but trading in the spot market has been largely routine. Prices are unchanged at $3.80 @ $3.90 a pound for the base, and from $4.15 @ $4.30 a pound for the hydrochloride.

Para-Nitranilin. — There has been considerable buying interest on this intermediate of late and in most quarters holders of spot materials have advanced their price. Ranges for spot were from $1.80 @ $1.90 a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer, and sellers are asking up to $1.80 for deliveries in 30 and 60 days, but purchasers have failed to close at that figure.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Dearborn Chemical Company, Chicago, to discontinue the practice admitted to have been employed by some of its salesmen of giving gratuities to employes of its customers and prospective customers with a view to influencing the purchase of supplies.

The Foreign Markets

LONDON DRUG AUCTION PRICES

Only Small Quantities of Jamaica Sarsaparilla and Sumatra Benzoin Sold—Cape Aloes Neglected and Withdrawn—Price Changes in the Market

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 18—At the monthly drug auctions a very large supply of Jamaica Sarsaparilla was offered, but little was sold, good grey fetching 5s 6d, and fair red native 3s 8d per lb. Sumatra benzoin was also largely offered and the small quantity sold comprised fair seconds at £11 10s and fair thirds at £9 17s 6d per cwt. Balsam tolu was dearer, six cases being sold at 10s per lb. Calumba root being extremely scarce, fetched from 402s 6d to 405s per cwt. Honey was in smaller supply than at the last sales and competition was better, good liquid Jamaica selling at 200s to 201s; fair amber Cuban 192s to 193s; dark Cuban 165s to 175s and good yellowish set Argentine, 207s per cwt.

Menthol crystals, in prize, sold at 15s 6d to 15s 7d for Suzuki, 15s 9d for Kobayashi, and 15s 1d to 15s 2d per lb for Yazawa. Another lot of Suzuki was sold later without reserve at 16s 3d per lb. Japan Mint Oil (dementholized) was sold (in prize) at 3s 11d to 4s 1d per lb for Suzuki, and 4s for Yazawa. Aloes Cape and Curacao were quite neglected and withdrawn.

There is a better tone in the general market, owing to an increasing demand. Bismuth subgallate, citric acid, canary seed, phenazone, sulphonal, and methyl sulphonal were advanced today. Farina, menthol and ergot are held at new high levels due to constant inquiry from consumers in need of supplies. Phenacetin is easier and isinglass lower.

JAMAICA WANTS TOILET ARTICLES

There is a good demand in Jamaica as in other tropical countries for toilet creams, lotions, fancy soaps, and other toilet specialties which appeal to women, and the increase in the number of women workers has widened their purchasing power. This fact is shown by the increase of imports of perfumes and toilet preparations, which rose from an average yearly value of $70,000 in 1914 to about $115,000 in 1916, but declined in 1917 to $100,000. This decrease is probably accounted for by the curtailment of transportation and the difficulty of obtaining goods.

The import duty on toilet preparations is 16⅔ per cent, the same rate applying to samples sent for inspection and samples of miniature size for free distribution. There is no duty on printed advertising matter sent with goods; such literature should be in the English language. Shipments are usually made via New York or New Orleans on terms as agreed upon.

A hearing has been called in the United States District Court, New Jersey, to show cause why the present receivers of the British-American Chemical Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J., should not be continued. It is proposed to complete the construction of the company's works at a cost of about $40,000. Up to the present time about $750,000 has been invested in the erection of the plant.

Notes on New York Imports

An importation of tonka beans amounting to 5,000 pounds, was consigned to the American Trading Company.

E. R. Squibb & Sons are credited with an importation of about 3,000 pounds of bismuth.

Over 47,000 pounds of crude camphor was recently imported by Mitsui & Company.

An importation of over 59,000 pounds of copra was received during the week by the Gorges-Pierre Manufacturing Co.

E. Everett Carleton & Company received a consignment of copra aggregating about 2,850,000 pounds.

G. Amsinck & Company are credited with an importation of 84,000 pounds of divi divi.

Some 425 pounds of violet flowers formed an importation by J. L. Hopkins & Company.

About 3,333,000 pounds of coconut oil, in bulk, was received by Perry, Ryer & Company and Bernard Judae & Company.

Some 13,000 pounds of sandalwood were imported by Winter Sons & Company, bankers.

J. Burns & Company received over 300 bushels of castor seed.

The International Forwarding Company received a consignment of 400,000 pounds of gum arabic.

W. Zinsser & Co. received one of the largest consignments of shellac, comprising 131,000 pounds.

The Rogers & Pyatt Shellac Co. received about 263,000 pounds of shellac.

The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company received an importation of over 82,000 pounds of citrated lime.

The Citro Chemical Co. was credited with a consignment of 80,000 pounds of citrated lime.

A large importation of nutmegs, amounting to 18,800 pounds, was credited to Gillespie Brothers.

J. L. Hopkins is credited with importations of nux vomica aggregating over 170,000 pounds.

McKesson & Robbins received over 540,000 pounds of nux vomica.

Over 8,900 pounds of sponges formed a recent importation by Lasker & Bernstein.

TARIFF CENSUS OF DYESTUFFS

Commission Issues Full Report on Crudes, Intermediates and Colors — Tables of Imports and Exports — War Development — Lists of Manufacturers

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—The remarkable work done by American chemists and chemical manufacturers in developing the dyestuff industry when the supply of dyes from Germany was cut off has been made the basis of a report by the United States Tariff Commission.

The report shows that at the outbreak of the European war, Germany dominated the world's trade in dyes and drugs derived from coal tar, there being but seven American firms engaged in the manufacture of dyes from imported German materials. In 1917, however, there were 190 American firms engaged in the manufacture of dyes, drugs and other chemicals derived from coal tar, and of this number, 81 produced coal-tar dyes from American materials which were approximately equivalent in total weight to the annual imports before the war. The total output of the 190 firms, exclusive of those engaged in the manufacture of explosives and synthetic resins, was over 54,000,000 pounds, with a value of about $69,000,000.

Large amounts of the staple dyes for which there is a great demand are now being manufactured in the United States. A few of the important dyes, such as the vat dyes derived from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol, are still not made. The needs of the wool industry, accordingly, are being more satisfactorily met than those of the cotton industry.

The report gives in detail the names of the manufacturers of each dye or other product and the quantity and value of each produced, except in cases where the number of producers is so small that the operations of individual firms would be disclosed. Seventeen hundred and thirty-three chemists or engineers were engaged in research and chemical control of this new industry, or 8.8 per cent. of the total of 19,643 employes. The report also contains an interesting account of the history and development of the industry since the outbreak of the European war.

The total imports of coal-tar products during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, were valued at $12,125,341. The total production in the United States during the calendar year 1917 was as follows: Crudes, $43,184,629; intermediates, $106,966,750; finished products, exclusive of explosives and synthetic phenolic resins, $68,790,857.

Crudes. — The crudes are substances naturally present in coal tar and obtained therefrom by simple processes, chiefly distillation and washing with acid and alkali. The most important of these substances are benzol, toluol, naphthalene, and anthracene.

In 1914 the output of crude light oil was 8,464,274 gallons, sufficient for the production of about 4,500,000 gallons of benzol and 1,500,000 gallons of toluol. In 1917, the output of benzol was 40,192,930 gallons and of toluol 10,219,830 gallons. A further substantial increase during 1918 may confidently be expected, as there has been a further increase in productive capacity. The rapid growth has been due to the fact that these materials are used in the manufacture of explosives.

The production of naphthalene, an important basic raw material for making dyes, exceeded 52,000,000 pounds during 1917. The development of the production of anthracene has been relatively backward. Only small amounts appeared in the American markets in 1917, but increased production during 1918 may be expected.

Intermediates. — The intermediates are substances not contained in coal tar (or at least only in traces) but made from the crudes by chemical processes. They are converted into finished products by further chemical processes. One hundred and eighteen companies reported to the Tariff Commission that they had made these intermediates during 1917. Their returns show 134 different intermediates having a total weight of 322,745,858 pounds, valued at $106,966,750.

The most significant features of this development are:

(1) The great increase in the number of companies and the variety of their products. The effect is to put the manufacture of dyes and other finished products on a firm foundation by supplying essential materials from American sources.

(2) The creation of a large synthetic-phenol industry, an output of 64,146,499 pounds of phenol, valued at $23,715,805, by 15 different producers. Although the stimulus for this development has been primarily a military one, a use for a part of this productive capacity for peaceful purposes will be found.

(3) The production of anilin oil to the amount of 28,806,524 pounds, valued at $6,758,535 by 23 different producers.

(4) The production of 24,624,099 pounds of monochlorbenzol, valued at $4,923,848, by 8 different producers. This product is used for making the explosive, picric acid, and the dye, sulphur black, which ranks second only to indigo in importance. A new and large outlet for chlorine is supplied by this industry.

(5) The appearance of betanaphthol and H acid and other naphthalene derivatives in considerable amounts and variety.

(6) The conspicuous absence of anthraquinone and other anthracene derivatives.

Finished Products. — The finished products include dyes, color lakes, medicinals, flavors, perfume materials, photographic chemicals, synthetic phenolic resins, and explosives.

MINERALS BILL IN CONFERENCE

A bill to encourage production of minerals particularly needed for war purposes was passed by the Senate last week. The bill has already passed the House and will now go to conference. Minerals hitherto largely exported will be produced in this country through Government agencies. Wide authority is given to the President in this new bill since he is authorized to secure all materials necessary for war uses and can requisition and take over any undeveloped land containing the minerals, or any plants partly developed or developed. The sum of $50,000,000 is appropriated to be used by the President to carry out the provisions of the act and an additional $1,500,000 is provided for the administration of the act.

BARRETT CO. MERGER APPROVED.

At a special meeting of stockholders of the Barrett Co. in Jersey City on Monday, Sept. 16, the plan to consolidate the subsidiary companies by transferring the assets of the Barrett Co. of West Virginia to the Barrett Co. of New Jersey was approved. The consolidation of the manufacturing concerns under one corporate head will effect material savings in all departments and particularly in respect to taxation.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.71	— .72
Acetone	lb.	.25¼	— .25¾
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
*Aconitine, ⅛-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.85	— .86
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3	lb.	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½	— .92
97 p.c	gal.	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.68	— .69
188 proof	gal.	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.98	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.50	—20.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
†White	lb.	.10	— .11
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.70	— .85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.45	— 3.65
St. Thomas	gal.	3.75	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol. See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¼	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	—12.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— 1.24½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— 1.25½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.28
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.27
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.29
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— 1.25
Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.55	— 4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.08½	— .09
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	— .70
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— nl
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.30	— .32
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40	— .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	9.65	— 9.75
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	8.65	— 8.75
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	7.20	— 7.30
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	7.70	— 7.80
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.35	— .39
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	32.00	— 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .68½
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.60
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.65	— .66
Jewelers large	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Small	lb.	1.68	— 1.72
French	lb.	.44	— .46
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .60
Reeds	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.68	— 1.80
Spanish	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	— .39
Washed	lb.	.31	— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.39	— .40
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
†Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .18¼
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls., added	lb.	.61	— .61½
C.P. in cans	lb.	.63	— .63½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.60	— .60½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.41½	— .42
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.37½	— .38
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.90	—22.00
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	8.45	— 9.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	—	— 2.75
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.05
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	7.50	— 7.80
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.27	— .29
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .43
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.29	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .50
Lupulin	lb.	.95	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.20	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.65
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.37½	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62½	— 3.87
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.83	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.67	— .69
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.90	— 4.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .95
Powdered	lb.	—	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.30

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.

WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

GLYCERINE

By using:—

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

*Nominal.
†Govt. fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.25	— .26
Irish	lb.	.11½	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.25
Tonquin	oz.	24.00	—25.00
Grain Cab	oz.	18.50	—18.95
Tonquin	oz.	38.00	—39.00
Druggists	oz.	—	—
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	—
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—21.50
Granular	lb.	—	—24.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—23.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber	bbls.	.05½	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.13	— .14
Snow White	lb.	.15	— .15½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—20.00
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.05
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second hands, Java	oz.	.91	— .92
Second hands, American	oz.	—	— 1.00
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.05
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	30.25	—30.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	31.25	—31.75
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	47.00	—47.50
Powdered	lb.	48.00	—49.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .63¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE
all grades
SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.
Spot and Future
THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY
13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

Sodium, Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.			
crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.56	— .58
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.18	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— —
Flour com'l bags	100 lbs.	—	— 2.25
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05	— 4.25
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .13
Kegs	per keg	4.95	— 6.50
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U. S. P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.90	— 5.00
Artificial	lb.	.07	— .08
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.80	— .84
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .23
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.34	— .36

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	Nominal	
*Glacial	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P. ex toluol	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Boric, cryst., bbls	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.30	— 4.48
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.44	— .44½
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.52½	— .53
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.51	— .52
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.48	— .50
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	— .82½
Powdered	lb.	.82½	— .83
Second hands	lb.	.92	— .92½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .37
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25

*Nominal.

Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.,	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U. S. P. 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
U. S. P., IX	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	Nominal	
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous	lb.	—	— —
Tannic	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.48	— 1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— .93
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .92
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces.	lb.	5.20	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.35	— 5.55
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Rectified	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bay	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Bergamot	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
*Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, art.	lb.	—	— .12
Japanese, white	lb.	.23	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Lead, Free	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Redistilled, U. S. P.	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cedar Wood	lb.	.20	— .21
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.56	— .58
Java	lb.	.75	— .77
Cloves, can	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	28.00	—29.00
Cubebs	lb.	7.75	— 7.90
Cumin	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Erigeron	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.50	—10.75
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.50	— 9.70
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
*Ginger	lb.	7.75	— 7.80
*Gingergrass	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	12.50	—12.75
Twice rect	lb.	14.00	—14.25
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.65	— 5.75
Garden	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spike	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	22.00	—22.50
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Petale	lb.	90.00	—95.00
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—24.25
Nutmeg	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Italian	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
*Orris Concrete	oz.	—	— 6.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	— .50
Patchouli	lb.	30.00	—30.25
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	4.70	— 5.00
Bottles	lb.	4.95	— 5.45
Bulk	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	— 6.50
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	—	—36.00
Rosemary, French	oz.	—	—28.00
*Safrol	lb.	.45	— .47
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—13.60
*Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.41	— .42
Savin	**lb.**	**7.00**	**— 7.25**
Spruce	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
*Spearmint	lb.	—	— 3.50
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Thyme, red, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	— —
Wintergreen, leaves, true	**lb.**	**5.00**	**— 5.10**
Birch, Sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	**lb.**	**.85**	**— .90**
Wormseed, Balti.	lb.	—	—12.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	—15.50
Manila	**lb.**	**40.00**	**—41.00**
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—10.50

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Cubeb	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Ginger	lb.	3.75	— 3.88
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
*Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—20.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.59	— .64
South American	lb.	.79	— .82
Fir, Canada	lb.	5.90	— 6.00
Oregon	gal.	1.74	— 1.79
Peru	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Tolu	lb.	1.02	— 1.08

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.38	— .39
Basswood Bark, pressed	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .21**
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.43	— .45
of Tree	lb.	.28	— .29
Buckthorn	lb.	.22	— .23
Calisaya	lb.	.74	— .84
Cascara Sagrada	**lb.**	**.17**	**— .19**
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.20	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.11¾	— .13½
Chestnut	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .10**
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.89	— 1.20
Broken	lb.	.84	— .95
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.71	— .74
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.13	— .14
Cramp (true)	lb.	.50	— .52
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.09½	— .10
Select bdls.	lb.	.19	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .07½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.06½	— .07
White	lb.	.04½	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05½	— .06
Malaga, sweet	lb.	.11	— .11½
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Northern	lb.	.14½	— .16
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.39	— .42
of Fruit	lb.	.30½	— .31
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.13	— .14
Select	lb.	.23	— .24
Simaruba	lb.	.59	— .63
Soap, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.17	— .18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.42	— .43
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.09	— .16
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .08

BRANS

Calabar	lb.	.59	— .62
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .24
St. John's Bread	lb.	.30	— .32
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Para	lb.	.65	— .68
Surinam	lb.	.69	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.45	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 3.00
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Green Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.24	— 1.29
*XX	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.38	— 1.40
Fish	lb.	.35	— .40
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.72	— .90
Juniper	lb.	.09	— .09½
Laurel	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.11	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .12
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.13	— .14
Sloe	lb.	.49	— .54
Sumac	lb.	.06	— .07

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.91	— .95
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	2.40	— 3.40
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
*Hungarian type	lb.	.49	— .55
Roman	lb.	.99	— 1.08
Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.22	— .23
Dogwood	lb.	.15	— .16
Elder	lb.	.29	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.29	— .33
Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.32	— .34
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.22	— .25
Select	lb.	.31	— .33
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .36
Without leaves	lb.	.47	— .49
Malva, blue	lb.	3.05	— 3.10
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05½	— .06
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— .98
Rosemary	lb.	.68	— .69
Saffron, American	lb.	.[illegible]	— .42
Valencia	lb.	15.70	—16.10
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.08	— 1.13
Cape	lb.	.18¾	— .19
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .85

*Nominal.

Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.42	— 1.47
Powdered	lb.	1.47	— 1.50
*Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.29	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .42
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Damar Batavia, No. 1	**lb.**	**.29**	**— .30**
Euphorbium	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Guaiac	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Hemlock	**lb.**	**.80**	**— .90**
Kauri No. 1	**lb.**	**.53**	**— .55**
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.65	— .70
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .55
Siftings	lb.	.43	— .49
Olibanum, siftings	**lb.**	**.13**	**— .14**
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	—13.80
*Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
*Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.34	— .40
Balmony	lb.	.10	— .12
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	1.80	— 1.87
Long	lb.	1.85	— 1.87
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.45	— 3.55
American	lb.	.73	— .88
Catnip	lb.	.10	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .40
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.20	— .21
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.36	— .39
Imported	lb.	.46	— .49
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.10	— .12
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Henna	lb.	.30	— .31
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	— .30
Laurel	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.09	— .10
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .34
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .10
Matico	lb.	.30	— .33
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Motherwort herb	lb.	.15	— .16
Patchouli	lb.	.74	— .81
Pennyroyal	lb.	.17½	— .19
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.31	— .32
Plantain	lb.	.13	— .15
*Pulsatilla	lb.	5.60	— 5.70
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.23	— 1.29
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	.41	— .45
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.19	— .19½
Savory	lb.	.25	— .26
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.16	— 1.19
Half Leaf	lb.	.84	— .90
Siftings	lb.	.34	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .19
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.16	— .18

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Spearmint American	lb.	.19½	.20½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.26	.30
Stramonium	lb.	.18	.19
Tansy	lb.	.10	.11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	.11½
*French	lb.	.14	.14¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.18	.19
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07½	.08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.26	.30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	.07½

ROOTS

Aconite, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	.50
Powdered	lb.	.42	.55
German	lb.	—	—
*Powdered	lb.	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	2.20	2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.75	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	.35
Angelica American	lb.	.43	.45
*German	lb.	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.80	.95
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24	.25
Bermuda	lb.	.54	.59
St. Vincent	lb.	.39	.44
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	.06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	.10
Belladonna	lb.	2.22	2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.30	2.70
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.19	.20
Beth	lb.	.12	.14
Blood	lb.	.32	.35
Blueflag	lb.	.29	.30
Bryonia	lb.	.29	.30
*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	.20
American	lb.	.18	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	—	1.35
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.15	.16
Cohosh, black	lb.	.11	.12
Blue	lb.	.10	.10¼
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.22	.23
Comfrey	lb.	.20	.22
Culver's	lb.	.14	.15
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	.30
American	lb.	.29	.31
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.42	.45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.30	.32
Echinacea	lb.	.28	.29
Elecampane	lb.	08	.08½
Galangal	lb.	.26	.27
Gelsemium	lb.	.08½	.09
Gentian	lb.	.16	.16½
Powdered	lb.	.19	.22
Geranium	lb.	.06	.07
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	.17
Bleached	lb.	.24	.25
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	—
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00	12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.20	5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.75	5.80
Hellebore, Black	lb.	.95	1.00
White, Domestic	lb.	.21½	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	.28
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.35	3.40
Powdered	lb.	3.45	3.55
Rio	lb.	3.15	3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.55	.60
Powdered	lb.	.65	.70
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.73	.79
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.74	.75
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.30	.31
Selected	lb.	.31	.33
Powdered	lb.	.32	.34
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	.75
Manaca	lb.	.28	.30
Mandrake	lb.	.11	.12
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.65	2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.25	.26
Verona	lb.	.23	.24
Finger	lb.	1.95	2.05
Pareira Brava	lb.	.32	.33
Pellitory	lb.	.28	.30
Pink, true	lb.	.41	.42
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	.19
Poke	lb.	.05	.06
Rhatany	lb.	.14	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	.90
Chips	lb.	.62	.65
Cuts	lb.	.75	2.50
High Dried	lb.	.62	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.78	.81
American	lb.	.40	.45
Mexican	lb.	.65	.75
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.05	1.10
Southern	lb.	100	1.05

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Serpentaria	lb.	.46	.47
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.14	.16
*Snake, Black	lb.	.37	.38
Canada natural	lb.	.39	.59
Stripped	lb.	.45	.50
Spikenard	lb.	.29	.30
Squill, white	lb.	.13	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.12½	.13½
Stone	lb.	.09	.10
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.08¼	.08½
China	lb.	.10	.10½
Madras	lb.	.12¾	.12½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.49	.54
True (Aletris)	lb.	.50	.55
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.23	1.40
*English	lb.	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—
Japanese	lb.	1.10	1.12
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	.14
Domestic	lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.26	.26½
Star	lb.	.26	.26½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	15¼	.16
South American	lb.	17	.17½
Caraway, African	lb.	.65	.67
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.75	.80
Celery	lb.	.53	.55
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.11	.11½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	—
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.10½	.10⅝
Bleached	lb.	.13	.13½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	17½	.19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.11½	.11¾
Dill	lb.	.22	.23
Fennel, French	lb.	.16¼	.16½
*German, small	lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	18.75
Ground	lb.	.11	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.11¼	.11½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06¾	.06⅞
*Russian	lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.32½	.33
Lobelia	lb.	.29	.30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.17	.17½
California, brown	lb.	.22¼	.22¾
Chinese	lb.	.11½	.11¾
English, yeilow	lb.	.28½	.29
Parsley	lb.	.23	.25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—
Russian blue	lb.	.75	.76
Indian	lb.	.39	.40
Quince	lb.	1.14	1.24
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	.10
Domestic	lb.	.10	.10¼
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	.14
Stramonium	lb.	.44	.49
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.45	1.50
Kombe	lb.	1.89	1.99
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07½	.07¾
South American	lb.	.07	.07¼

*Nominal.

Worm, American	lb.	.08½	.09½
Levant	lb.	.89	.94

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.20	.21
Japan	lb.	.14½	.15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.28	.29
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.24	.25
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.50	.53
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	.26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.16	.16¼
Mombasa	lb.	.23	.24
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	.34
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.59½	.60
Zanzibar	lb.	.46	.47
Ginger, African	lb.	.12¾	.13
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	.20
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.18¼	.19
Japan	lb.	.11¼	.13
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.50	.51
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46½	.47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.38	.39
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.25½	.26
White	lb.	.32	.32½
Pimento	lb.	.09½	.10

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.35	.37
Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.42½	.45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.46	.47
White	lb.	.63	.64
Candelilla	lb.	.44	.45
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.93	.94
No. 1	lb.	.90	.91
No. 2	lb.	.85	.86
No. 3	lb.	.75	.76
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16½	.17
White	lb.	.18	.20
Japan	lb.	.24	.25
Montan, crude	lb.	.34	.36
*Bleached	lb.	.55	.56
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.34½	.35
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12½	.13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	.16
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22½	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	.25½

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.91	5.16
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.32	9.57
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	—
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	15.15	15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.05¼	.05½
Ground	lb.	.05¾	.06
Powdered	lb.	.05⅞	.06
Chrome	lb.	.20½	.21½
Potash lump	lb.	.09¾	.10¾
Ground	lb.	.09	.09¾
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.08¼	.09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02½	.03
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	.17⅝
Heavy	lb.	.11	.12⅛
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09¼	.17
Red	lb.	.65	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.38	.43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.,car.	lb.	—	.08½
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	.09
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	.08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.22½	.23½
Granulated, white	lb.	.22¼	.24
Lump	lb.	1.00	1.10
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p. c.	lb.	—	—
47 p. c.	lb.	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	.05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	.27
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	.12¼
Barytes, floated, white	ton	31.00	38.00
Off color	ton	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	.05¼

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Calcium Acetate,	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	24.00	—26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09¼
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	—	—
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.31	— .33
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11⅛
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16¼	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.17⅛	— .17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	—
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¾
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—44.00
f. o. b. N. Y	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅞	— .03½
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.16	— .17
donble	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Phosphorus, red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.71	— .73
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.45	— .45¾
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.55	— .75
Chlorate, cryst	lb.	.40	— .41½
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .41½
Muriate, basis 80p.c. perton	ton	350.00	—370.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27½	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.60	— 3.00
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		4.30	— 4.60
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.25	— 5.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.24½	— .25
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.24½	— .25¼
Cyanide	lb.	.32	— .35
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.60
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.32½
Refined	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.26	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.41	— .45
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.30
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.60
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt	100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.00
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.08½	— .09
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
*f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.		Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal	
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.22	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13¾	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05⅛

*Nominal.

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For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

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ZINC OXIDE

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Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.25	— .28½
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.26½	— .27½
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 20 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Flake	lb.	.09	— .09½
Phenol	lb.	.43¼	— .44½
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.20	— .24
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17½
*Toluol, pure	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.45	— .55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.31	— .33
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.00	— 4.60
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.28½	— .30½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Diamedophenol	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .18
Diethylaniline	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.76	— .78
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.35	— .37
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.40½	— .40½
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.54½	— .57
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95

*Nominal.

Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.61	— .63
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.80	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	5.75	— 7.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .80
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Acid Violet 10 B.	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	10.00	—11.50
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	—	— —
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.85	— 1.15
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.60	— 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	11.50	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.40	— 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	5.10	— 6.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.35	— 2.75

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.15	— 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.73	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue, Jet	lb.	.75	— 1.05
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Oil Black	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Orange	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Ponceau	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	80.00	—85.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Sulphur Black	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.15
Sulphur Brown	lb.	3.10	— 3.65
Sulphur Green	lb.	.12	— .50
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Green	lb.	9.50	—11.00
Victoria Red	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
		1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26¼	— .29¾
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.33½	— .34⅛
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
China	lb.	.09	— .10⅝
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.12	— .12½
*Aleppey	lb.	—	— —
Pubna	lb.	.10½	— .11⅛

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	55.00	—60.00
Chips	lb.	.03¾	— .05½
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	50.00	—55.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¾	— .17¾
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.23¾	— .25¾
Liquid	lb.	.12	— .13¼
Tablet	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
*English	lb.	—	— —
*Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lt	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.27	— .28
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Gall	lb.	.29	— .30
Hematine Extract	lb.	.13	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .23
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.21	— .22
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .26
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.12¼	— .13¼
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., lia.	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Blood, imported	lb.	.90	— .95
Domestic	lb.	.65	— .70
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	84.00	—86.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	97.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.16½	— .17
Common	lb.	.24¼	— .25¾
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.28	— .30
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .19½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02¾
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	Nominal	
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.11	— .12
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06¼	— .07
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .07½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.13¼	— .16
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.37	— 1.40
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00	—92.00
Norwegien	bbl.	140.00	—150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.24	— .24¼
*English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	.26	— .29
Horse	lb.	.16½	— .18
No. 2	gal.	1.40	— 1.49
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.25	— 2.30
Off prime	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
No. 1	gal.	1.48	— 1.53
No. 2	gal.	1.44	— 1.48
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.37	— 1.38
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.39	— 1.40
Northern, crude	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.12	— 1.13

* Nominal.

Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.45	— 3.50
30 deg., cold test	gal.	3.00	— 3.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95	— 3.00
Dark	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16½	— .17¼
Saponified	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
*Sod Oil	lb.	—	— —
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.23	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.18	— 2.20
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.20	— 2.22
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.24	— .24½
*Triple pressed	lb.	.25½	— .26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.58	— 1.60
*Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.55
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.53	— 1.55

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.30	— .31
Cases	lb.	.31	— .32
No. 3	lb.	.29½	— .30
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	17¼	— .17½
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16½	— .17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Tanks	lb.	.18	— .18½
Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	— .18
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21	— .21½
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.85	— 1.88
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.88	— 1.90
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.90	— 1.92
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.88	— 1.94
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.30	— 4.50
*Foots	lb.	.42	— .44½
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	— —
Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	—	— —
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .18¾
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40	— .42½
Peanut Oil, edible		.20	— .21
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½	— 1.38
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	— —
Yellow, steam	gal.	—	— —
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbls.	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
*Blown	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— —
Second	gal.	.42	— .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18½	— .18¾
*Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	—	— —
Commercial	lb.	—	— —

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.38½	— .42
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .70
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.27	— .31
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.85	— .90
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.39¾	— .40½
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.31	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.37	— .39
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.65½	— .66
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.60½	— .62¼
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.55½	— .57½
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	7.50	— 7.60
Rosin, com., to g'd	80 bbl.	12.80	—12.90
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	13.00	—13.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.86	— .87
*Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— —
V. S. O.	lb.	.86	— .87
Fine Orange	lb.	.75	— .80
Second Orange	lb.	.72	— .73
T. N.	lb.	.68	— .69
*A. C. Garnet	lb.	.68	— .79
Button	lb.	.80	— .81
Regular, bleached	lb.	.69	— .70
Bone, dry	lb.	.79	— .80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	—53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—47.50
Columbia		—	—48.50
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	55.50	—57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	—61.00
Linseed cake, dom....	short ton	51.00	—52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	52.00	—53.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12	— .12½
Caracas	lb.	.12	— .13
Hayti	lb.	.10¾	— .10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.22	— .23
Trinidad	lb.	.12	— .12½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.		—	— —
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.08	— .08½
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.19½	— .20½
Starch Corn, bags & bbls		4.25	— 4.60
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls		4.07	— 4.40
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .20½
*Imported, duty paid	lb.	—	— —

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar- Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War bu'le		
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	—	8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

*Nominal. §Prices fixed by Government.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b.mills	ga.	.99	— 1.00
Light, strained	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.37	— 1.38
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.39	— 1.40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.45	— 3.50
30 deg., cold test	gal.	3.00	— 3.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95	— 3.00
Dark	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16	— .16½
Saponified	lb.	.16¼	— .17¼
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21	— .22
Double pressed	lb.	.22	— .23

VEGETABLE OILS

astor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.30	— .31
No. 3	lb.	.29½	— .30
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.		.17½	— .18½
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16⅝	— .16¾
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Tanks	lb.	.16¼	— .17½
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Refined, barrels		21.47	—21.67

*Nominal.

*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21	— .21½
*White	gal.	—	— —
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.88	— 1.90
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.30	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .44½
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	—	— .45
*Niger	lb.	—	— —
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .18⅛
Peanut, edible	lb.	.20½	— .21½
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½	— 1.38
*Pine, white steam	gal.	—	— —
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18⅛	— 18¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.18½	— .18¾
Yellow	lb.	.16	— .16½
House	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Brown	lb.	.15	— .15½
Lard, City	lb.	.26½	— .26¾
Compound	lb.	.22¼	— .23¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28½	— .29
Oleo		.20⅛	— .20¼
Tallow, edible	lb.	.19	— .19½
City prime	lb.	.17¼	— .18
Choice Country	lb.	.18	— .19½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.19¼	— .19½
City Fancy	lb.	—	— .19
Prime Packers	lb.	18¼	— .18¼
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.18¾	— .18¾
"A" White	lb.	.17¾	— .18
"B" White	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Yellow	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Bone	lb.	.12	— .13
House	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	20½	— .20¾
Lard, city steam	lb.	.26	— .26½

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CO.'S BUSINESS

S. T. Morgan, president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, says in a statement to stockholders:

"The consumption of fertilizers and phosphate rock the past season was much larger than during the previous two years. In fact the manufactured goods were the largest the company has ever produced. While the cotton oil company did not crush quite so many tons of cotton seed as in some previous years. Still the tonnage was materially increased this year by the crushing of beans, peanuts, and copra. A ton of peanuts or of copra produces much more oil than a ton of cotton seed, and consequently involves considerably more money in its manufacture than would the same amount of tonnage in cotton seed."

"We are, however, confronted with some serious problems, the principal one of which is the scarcity of labor.

"We do not know where the labor is to come from to run your different enterprises up to their normal capacity. We have not a plant in operation at present that is not short of labor, notwithstanding that this is about the dullest period we have had in the year. The labor is not only scarce but inefficient."

The company held its annual meeting in Jersey City, last week, and re-elected the Board of Directors. The president said:

"Your company has doubled its turnover within the past five years—that is to say from 1913-14 to 1917-18 inclusive. The percentage of net profits to turnover is 6.85 per cent., against 5.56 per cent. the previous year. The percentage of profits on business cannot in our opinion be considered in any way excessive, when it is considered that for a large amount of business we have only one turnover in twelve months."

NOT AFFECTED BY WEBB LAW

The Department of Commerce has been asked by different firms as to whether the provisions of the act of April 10, 1918, entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes" (the Webb bill), applies to associations engaged in trade between our mainland and our overseas possessions, such as the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, etc., or to associaions engaged in import trade.

The Solicitor of the department has given the following opinion on this question:

"Replying specifically to the questions raised, I have the honor to advise that in my opinion, the act of April 10, 1918 supra, does not apply to associations whose business may be confined to trade within the United States and its Territorial possessions, such as the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, nor to associations engaged in the import trade, whether also engaged in the export trade or not."

In co-operation with the War Industries Board chemical experts of the Food Administration recently held a conference at which plans for solving the present acetic acid shortage were discussed. The supply of the acid heretofore considered indispensable in the manufacture of Paris green was taken over some months ago for the manufacture of airplane "dope", the material used for making the cloth on airplane wings weather-proof.

By arrangement with large yeast manufacturers, vinegar, which contains about 10 per cent. acetic acid is now being supplied manufacturers of Paris green. Department of Agriculture experts advise also that lead arsenate and calcium arsenate can be used as substitutes for Paris green in many cases.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from September 7 to September 14—Exports for month of July

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID, TARTARIC—
6,000 pounds

BALSAM—
14,200 pounds copaiba

BEANS—
5,500 pounds

BISMUTH—
3,000 pounds

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
50,000 pounds

COPRA—
59,200 pounds
46,300 pounds
2,850,000 pounds
40,000 pounds

DIVI-DIVI—
84,900 pounds

FLOWERS—
800 pounds violet

GUMS—
450,200 pounds arabic
13,150 pounds sandarac

LIME, CITRATED—
164,000 pounds

MYROBALANS—
90,000 pounds
600 pounds

NUX VOMICA—
787,500 pounds
548,500 pounds

OILS—
6,800 pounds citronella
3,132,560 pounds coconut (in bulk)

ROOTS—
140,200 pounds licorice

SANDAL WOOD—
12,900 pounds

SEEDS—
4,000 pounds cardamom
7,500 pounds cardamom
3,800 pounds cardamom
300 bushels castor

SHELLAC—
2,400 pounds
4,500 pounds
131,000 pounds
263,000 pounds
265,900 pounds

SPICES—
18,850 pounds nutmegs
28,450 pounds nutmegs
2,000 pounds nutmegs

SPONGES—
8,900 pounds
1,500 pounds

TALC, PREPARED—
180,000 pounds

WAX—
17,000 pounds carnauba
6,200 pounds bees

Exports

ALCOHOL—
10 gallons, Jamaica
10 gallons, Newfoundland

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
2,460 gallons, Iceland
39,488 gallons, French Africa

BENZOL—
376 gallons, New Zealand

BEES WAX—
20 pounds, British W. Indies

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
8,000 pounds, Honduras
29,120 pounds, Uruguay

COPPER SULPHATE—
132,000 pounds, Uruguay
497,400 pounds, Argentina

CORN STARCH—
25,200 pounds, Portugal
7,200 pounds, Peru

GLYCERIN—
208 pounds, Peru
50 pounds, Costa Rica
120 pounds, Dutch Guiana
208 pounds, Guatemala
22 pounds, Ecuador

MERCURY—
1 pound, British West Indies

HONEY—
500 pounds, Peru
9 pounds, Dutch West Indies

HOPS—
75 pounds, Costa Rica
1,608 pounds, Colombia
250 pounds, Panama
4,480 pounds, Cuba

LIME CHLORIDE—
150 pounds, Costa Rica
1,000 pounds, Colombia

PARAFFIN, CRUDE—
75,000 pounds, Argentina

PARAFFIN, REFINED—
880 pounds, Norway
96,000 pounds, New Zealand
129,580 pounds, Portugal
291,980 pounds, Australia
1,729,500 pounds, Argentina

PEPPERMINT OIL—
6 pounds, Peru
12 pounds, British Guiana
1 pound, Bermuda

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
22,400 pounds, Australia

SODA, ASH—
153,888 pounds, Venezuela
9,880 pounds, Panama
145,040 pounds, Uruguay

SODA, CAUSTIC—
36,374 pounds, Costa Rica
813,014 pounds, Japan
2,160 pounds, Guatemala

SODA, SAL—
7,500 pounds, British Guiana
1,050 pounds, Costa Rica
15,000 pounds, Colombia

SODIUM SILICATE—
47,000 pounds, Venezuela
1,400 pounds, Honduras

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
1 ton, British West Africa
1 ton, Jamaica

SPONGES—
1,235 pounds, Australia
25 pounds, Portuguese Africa
2 pounds, Cuba
986 pounds, Argentina

ZINC OXIDE—
1,353 pounds, Panama
200,100 pounds, Australia
600 pounds, Ecuador
220 pounds, Portugal
10 pounds, Bermuda
54,755 pounds, Chile

CHANGES IN CONSERVATION LIST

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 216) the addition of the following commodities to the export conservation list, effective September 11, 1918:

Aluminum, metallic, and all articles containing 10 per cent. or more (in weight) of metallic aluminum (individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland); bichloride of tin; cameras, moving picture; cameras, photographic, other than moving picture cameras (individual licenses not required if accompanying a passenger as personal baggage); cartridges and shells, loaded and unloaded, and reloading and cleaning tools for same; crystals, tin; degras; dental alloys; flax and all articles containing flax; hair, animal, manufactures of; hair, animal, raw; capoc; lead, pig; lead pipe; lead sheet; lenses, optical, mounted or unmounted, including lenses forming part of apparatus but not including spectacle, eyeglass, or reading glass lenses (note exception under cameras, photographic); instruments, containing lenses (note exception under cameras, photographic); moellon degras; oxide of tin; pearls; radium luminous compounds; radium ores; radium salts; tin salts; sundry articles, all either made of tin plate or coated or dipped in tin; titanium alloys; titanium compounds; titanium ores; uranium alloys; uranium ores; uranium salts.

The removals from the export conservation list, as shown below, have been adopted, also effective September 11, 1918:

Aluminum and all articles containing 10 per cent. or more (in weight) of aluminum (individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland), cameras, photographic (valued at over $25 each); cartridges; flax, and all articles containing flax which are manufactured in the United States; lenses, optical (except spectacle, eyeglass and reading glass lenses); radium, its salts, and radium luminous compounds; titanium; uranium.

FOREIGN TRADE DURING THE WAR

Exports of manufactures from the United States in the first four years of the war are as much in value as in the 17 years preceding the war; exports of foodstuffs in the war period are as much as in the 10 years prior to the war, while exports of manufacturing material actually show a decline. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the total foreign trade of the country in the first four years of the war was $29,232,000,000 and in the four years immediately preceding the war, $15,972,000,000. The imports increased from $6,887,000,000 to $9,558,000,000, while the exports jumped from $9,084,000,000 to $19,674,000,000. The increase in imports is practically 40% and in exports 117%.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York during July, 1918, included: Wood alcohol, $240,901; coal tar distillate, $615,139; dyes, $761,293; medicinal preparations, $729,020; soda and salts, $478,620; other chemicals, $2,880,678; paraffin, $1,630,238.

Patents and Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted July 30, 1918

1,273,824—Fabricus Cobellis, Philadelphia, Pa. Manufacture of peroxid of hydrogen and barium nitrate.

1,273,901—Gilbert T. Morgan, London, England. Process for the manufacture of para-amino-methylformanilid.

1,273,919—James Riley Peed, Jersey City, N. J. Medicine-dropping bottle.

1,273,967—Theodor S. Wennagel, Alt-Rahlstedt, near Hamburg, Germany, assignor to the Firm of Naamlooze Vennootschap Hollandsche Proteine Maatschappij, Amsterdam, Netherlands. Phenol-aldehyde condensation product.

1,273,991—Einar Bergve, Notodden, Norway, assignor to Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Christiania, Norway. Process of the manufacture of nitric acid.

1,274,008—Ralph Conwell, Big Piney, Wyo. Cork-extractor.

1,274,046, 1,274,047, 1,274,048, 1,274,049—Charles C. Huffman, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Sunbeam Chemical Co. Universal blue, yellow, brown, and red dyes and method of producing same.

1,274,129—Russell Leo Willis, Manchester, N. H. Attachment for collapsible tubes.

1,274,140—Robert B. Cochrane, Charlotte, N. C. Bottle-opener.

1,274,145—Henry J. Detwiller, Allentown, Pa. Process for recovering the constituents of alunite in technically useful forms.

1,274,169—Alexander Lackman, Bradford, Pa. Manufacture of formates and oxalates.

1,274,227—John M. Woodson, and Joe H. Wilder, Lafollette, Tenn., assignors, by direct and mesne assignments, of two-fifths to said Wilder and three-fifths to said Woodson. Liquid-filter.

1,274,247—Heinrich Danneel and Emil Kuhn, Basel, Switzerland, assignors to Elektrizitatswerk Lonza, Gampel, Switzerland. Process for oxidizing ammonium sulphite to ammonium sulphate.

1,274,310—Raymond J. Nestell, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to International Precipitation Company. Process for increasing the solubility of the potassium content of cement-kiln dust.

1,274,351—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Ellis-Foster Company. Naphthol dye and process of making same.

Granted August 6, 1918

1,274,394—Herbert H. Dow, Midland, Mich., assignor to The Dow Chemical Co. Method of making carbolic acid.

1,274,437—Eugene V. Myers, East Orange, N. J., assignor to A. Schrader's Son, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Stopper for water bottles or the like.

1,274,454—Elijah O. Rogers, Ada, Okla. Drenching-bottle.

1,274,479—Harry O. Hickman Wenman, Bishop's Castle, England. Manufacture of phosphorus.

1,274,503—Carl Bosch, Alwin Mittasch, and Carl Neresheimer, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, assignors to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. Manufacture of urea.

1,274,578—George R. Nicholson, Croft-on-Tees, England. Siphon.

1,274,631—Charles M. Tillmann, Chicago, Ill. Bottle-carrier.

1,274,795—Mark Shoeld, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Armour Fertilizer Works. Furnace for chemical reactions.

1,274,797—Mark Shoeld, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Armour Fertilizer Works. Process of producing aluminum nitrid.

1,274,961—Roger N. Wallach, Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Manufacture of phenol and allied products.

1,274,970—Linus Wolf, Chicago, Ill. Method of producing and separating liquefied gas.

1,274,998—Frank E. Dodge, New York, N. Y., and Frederick H. Rhodes, Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to the Barrett Company, a corporation of New Jersey. Method for recovering pyridine bases.

1,275,008—Joseph H. Elder, Avery, Texas. Prescription-filing machine.

1,275,048—William F. Krueger, Chicago, Ill. Bottle-container.

1,275,063—Peppino Majorana, Louisville, Ky. Pyroxylin composition.

1,275,162—Kaufman G. Falk and Kamematsu Sugiura, New York, N. Y., assignors to George B. Pegram. Tetra-iodo-hexamethylenetetramin composition.

TRADE-MARKS

Published July 30, 1918

108,324—The Haley-Hammond Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J. Greases used for tanning leather.

109,697—Mrs. Edwin J. Jennings, Pine Lodge Farm, Oakland County, Mich. Cough-syrup.

111,157—Irogen Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. A medicine to be used as a tonic in the treatment of anemia, digestion, etc.

111,438—Marguerite Hilgers, Binghamton, N. Y. A depilatory powder.

Published August 6, 1918

107,851—Edward C. Reick, Indianapolis, Ind. Gargle.

109,556—Emma Deutsch, New York, N. Y. Hair tonic.

111,069—Persian Balm Toilet Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. A healing lotion or balm for the skin.

111,370—U. S. Inperio Manufacturing Company, Chattahoochee, Ga. A chemical composition for waterproofing cotton, silk, woolen yarns and cloth and other textile fabrics, also paper.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27374—An importer in France desires to purchase from three to three and one-half tons of Bengal indigo. Cash will be paid against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27386—An agency is desired by a firm in Brazil for building and construction materials, hardware, steel, iron, automobiles, dyes, paints, colors, machinery, etc.

27388—A man in Chile desires an agency for chemicals and drugs. Terms, cash in New York by commission house. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27400—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for dyestuffs, machinery for textile industries, and cardboard of all kinds. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27406—A firm in the Netherlands wishes to be put in touch with manufacturers and exporters of oil seed and oil cake, in parcels or cargoes, as convenient. Terms, cash against documents or confirmed credit. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27440—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of chemical products. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

27441—A man in Switzerland wishes to secure an agency for the sale of all kinds of American toilet articles, chemical products, and general representation for Switzerland, with depot. Correspondence should be in French.

New Incorporations

Georgia Potash and Chemical Corp., $100,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, Wilmington, Del.

Metallurgical Chemical Corp., Manhattan, capital $50,000. To carry on business of manufacturers and dealers in chemicals, minerals and metals of all kinds. R. J. Eddy, C. R. Allison and A. M. Skivens, 111 Broadway, New York City.

New Queen Ann Dye Works, Seattle, Wash., capital $10,000. Albert Dexter, Jos. Spalding.

United Chemical Rendering Co., Dover, Del., capital $99,000. C. L. Rimlinger, B. A. Spangler, P. B. Drew, Wilmington, Del.

Morel Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. E. I. Douglas, F. C. Allen, M. C. Kahn, 102 West 75th Street, New York City.

The Industrial Pitch & Tar Products Co., New York City, capital $20,000. To manufacture chemicals, dyestuffs, etc. C. R. Paul, D. Miller and F. J. King, 455 Ninth Street, New York City.

Yankland Oils Products Corp., Manhattan, $50,000. E. J. Hayden, J. E. St. Clair, J. S. Evitts, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Capital Increases—Ossining Chemical Co., Ossining, N. Y., from $25,000 to $120,000.

Eggert Chemical Co., Canton O., from $20,000 to $50,000.

The complaint from Argentina against the Webb act, under which exporters in the United States are permitted to form combinations for the foreign trade, indicates fear that the law may militate against their best interests, but Washington officials cannot understand in what way the law can affect foreign merchants adversely. It is suspected that the protest is due to German propaganda.

J. T. Kennedy, president of the Evans-Smith Drug Company, Kansas City, Missouri , has been elected president of the Mola Oil and Gas Company, a Missouri corporation. Their property is in Kansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Business Brevities

The steamer Grotius, which recently arrived at San Francisco, Cal. from Soerabia, Samarang, Tandjing-Priok and Singapore, with cargo consigned to J. D. Spreckels & Bro., brought in 965 pounds of cinchona bark, 970 bags of tapioca, 5298 bags of pepper, 800 bags of gambier, 1385 bags of cassia vera, 233 cases of quinine and 796 bags of gum copal.

The San Francisco, California, State Harbor Commission has taken steps to establish State-owned storage facilities for vegetable oils from the Orient in addition to the tankage operated by private concerns. A vegetable oil committee has been appointed, consisting of H. S. Scott, chairman; Carlyle Keefer, J. R. Cole, G. G. Fadden and George C. Boardman.

Orders for 2,300,000 packages of chewing gum for the army have just been placed by the Quartermaster Corps, according to an announcement by the War Department. It has been found that chewing gum is very effective in relieving thirst and since water is oft times unobtainable, chewing gum has become an important overseas shipment. Recently a commanding officer of a regiment of field artillery stated that 250 pounds of chewing gum would save hundreds of gallons of water when most needed.

"An organized effort should be made by the medical profession of the country to secure the creation and maintenance of industries for the production in this country of the necessary drugs and chemicals, surgical instruments and appliances, making this country independent in productions of this kind from other countries of the world," says the "Journal American Medical Association." "The securing of such legislation by the national government as will protect by proper tariff these industries in the process of development is essential."

The Archer-Daniels Linseed Company of Minneapolis in its review of flaxseed and linseed oil conditions says that considerable flax has been cut in Minnesota and South Dakota recently, but very little has been threshed. Some offerings of seed have sold at a premium of 15 cents over the October price, but receipts are not likely to be liberal until well into October. Generally the market for flax has been lower with occasional advances when frost is threatening. Soon after the middle of September, however, there will be no danger of frost damage.

The statistics of the production of potash for the first six months of 1918 received by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, to date show a total output of 20,000 to 25,000 short tons of pure potash (K_2O), indicating that the output for the entire year may reach 50,000 to 60,000 tons. As only 32,573 tons was produced in 1917 the production is evidently increasing rapidly. The domestic production now equals 20 to 25 per cent. of the normal domestic consumption before the war, which is estimated to have been about 240,000 tons.

Latest advices indicate that 108,000 acres in the Southern States, California, Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo have been planted with castor beans, and the supply of oil, amounting to about 2,000,000 gallons this first year, should be available this autumn. Before the war American medicinal and industrial needs called for about 2,500,000 gallons per year and these were furnished in large part by India which supplied 80 per cent. of the imported oil. Commercially the product was used in the manufacture of soaps, inks, dyes, artificial leather and fly paper.

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